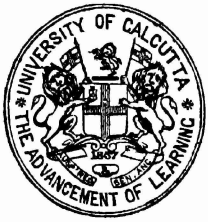
THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1858-59.



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1858.

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I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1858.

MAY.

1	S	
2	☿	
3	M	
4	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Mathematics.
5	W	*Id* ———
6	T	*Id.* ———
7	F	
8	S	
9	☿	
10	M	[Phy. Sciences
11	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Nat. Hist &
12	W	*Id.* ———
13	T	*Id.* ———
14	F	
15	S	
16	☿	
17	M	[Moral Sciences
18	T	Examination for Honors in Arts,—Mental and
19	W	*Id.* ———
20	T	*Id.* ———
21	F	
22	S	
23	☿	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
30	☿	
31	M	Summer vacation of Govt Colleges ends.

JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	✠	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	✠	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	✠	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
27	✠	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

JULY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	☵	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	☵	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	☵	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	☵	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of the Syndicate

AUGUST.

1	✠	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	✠	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	✠	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	✠	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
29	✠	
30	M	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	☩	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	☩	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	☩	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
26	☩	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	✠	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	Dusserah vacation of 15 days for Govt. Colleges
7	T	commences.
8	F	
9	S	
10	✠	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	✠	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	✠	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
31	✠	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	☯	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	☯	
15	M	Juggodhatri Poojah, Holiday in Govt Colleges.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	☯	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of the Syndicate
28	☯	
29	M	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	✠	
6	M	M. D. Examination
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
12	✠	University founded 1856.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	✠	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	✠	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	✠	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Last day for notice by Entrance Candidates to the
7	F	Secy. L. C. P. Inst.
8	S	
9	✠	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	✠	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	✠	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
30	✠	
31	M	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	☯	
7	M	
8	T	Sursutty Poojah, Holiday in Govt. Colleges.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	☯	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	☯	
21	M	Last day for notice by Entrance, B. L. and M. C. E.
22	T	Candidates to the Registrar.
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.
27	☯	
28	M	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	☧	
7	M	Entrance; B. L; *and* M. C. E. Examinations.
8	T	*Id.*——— *Id.*——— *Id.*———
9	W	*Id.*——— *Id.*——— *Id.*———
10	T	*Id.*——— *Id.*———
11	F	
12	S	
13	☧	
14	M	First and Second Examinations in Medicine Com-
15	T	mence.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	☧	
21	M	Publication of results in B. L. and M. C. E.
22	T	Examinations, and last day for notice by B. A.
23	W	Candidates to the Registrar.
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	☧	
28	M	Examination for Honors in Law and Engineering.
29	T	*Id.*——— *Id.*———
30	W	*Id.*———
31	T	Last day for notice by Candidates for Honors in
		Arts to the Registrar.

APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	✠	
4	M	Pubn. of Ent. Exmn. result; B.A. Exn. Commences.
5	T	*Id.* ———
6	W	*Id.* ———
7	T	*Id.* ———
8	F	*Id.* ———
9	S	*Id.* ———
10	✠	
11	M	Publication of the result of Honor Examination
12	T	in Engineering.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	Summer vacation for Govt. Colleges begins.
17	✠	
18	M	Publication of the result of B. A. Examination.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	✠	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of the Syndicate.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient

that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India.

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta.

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India.

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal.

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal.

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India.

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine.

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry.

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College.

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity.

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College.

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts.

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company.

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable

or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Senate

Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William

Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to reappoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be

reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law,

Bye-Laws

or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the

decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall

present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and

signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual accounts

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

THE Senate, as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and as many Ex-officio and other Fellows, not being less than thirty in all, as may be from time to time appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the second Saturday in December, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate has power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

THE FACULTIES.

The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

If any Faculty omit to elect a President for one month after its appointment, or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

The elections to take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names

of the persons to be elected to be declared at such Meeting.

The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

All the elected Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta, and if any such Member is absent from Calcutta for more than three months, his place shall become vacant.

On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

other Officers of the Universitv, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of that term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in this office between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, a Special Meeting of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore*.

The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in March.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, *viz.*, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, and any other places hereinafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Every Candidate must apply, either to the Registrar at least fourteen days, or to the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at any of the places above-mentioned, at least two months, before the Examination begins, and, with his application, must produce satisfactory testimony that he is at least sixteen years old and of good moral character. He must also give notice in writing of the languages in which he wishes to be examined.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee either to the Registrar, or to the Secretary to the Local Committee at one of the above-mentioned places. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz. :—

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate at least one year and a half previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following:—

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, DeFoe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Muhsini, Anvari Subaoili.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumaru Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krisna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayun.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayun.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Gul-i-Bakawali.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.
The Dhamma Pada.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions in Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other Languages.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first volume of Marshman's Brief Survey and the outlines of Indian History as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of the Square-root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Simple Equations.

Geometry.

The first three Books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

In Branches II., and III., the answers may be given in any living Language in which the Candidate is examined.

8. The Examinations of the candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any places in the interior above-mentioned, the answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge of all the subjects in which they are examined.

11. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and to every such passed Candidate shall be given a Certificate signed by the Registrar, setting forth his age, and the division assigned him by the Examiners, such Certificate being in the form following, *viz* :—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—185 .

I Certify that , who was a Candidate at the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and who then produced a Certificate that he had attained the age of 16 *years and was of good moral character, has been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed such Examination, and has been placed in the Division.*

The Calcutta University, of 185 . } *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in April, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years of the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, but Candidates may be admitted to the Examination for

the Degree after three years from the time of their passing the Entrance Examination.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of one of the Colleges or schools affiliated to the University, (1) of moral character, and (2) of having prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a course of study in one of such Institutions.

4. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras or Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. A. in the Calcutta University, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular course of study in one of the Institutions affiliated to either of those Universities.

5. Applications must be made, and Certificates forwarded to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Notice in writing must also be given by the Candidates, of the Languages in which they wish to be examined.

6. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

7. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers, but the Examiners may also put *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are severally appointed to examine.

8. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one:—

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Senate two years previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following:—

English.

Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson.

Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay.

Greek.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato.

Latin.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus.

Hebrew.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Taríkh-al-Kholfa, Taríkh Yamini.

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaq-i-Jalali (or Nasiri), Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kumaru Sambhava Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa.

Bengali.

Bartrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Betal Panchabingshati, Probodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Hindi.

Tulsee Krit Ramayan (the Balkhand and Ayadhya-khand.) Subhabilas.

Oordoo.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davani Souda (Kassedah's.)

Burmese.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.*

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

* Instead of the older Grammars, such works as Ishwar Chaudra Sharma's, or Mr. Williams's for Sanskrit, and Rammohun Roy's, Dr. Yates's, or Shamachurn Sircar's for Bengali, will be used in the Examination.

The History of England (including that of British India,) to the end of 1815.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the Geography of the Countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square-root

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

The first Six Books of Euclid, and the Eleventh Book to Proposition XXI., with deductions.

Conic Sections.

Plane Trigonometry.

Solution of all cases of Plane Triangles. The expression for the Area of a Triangle in terms of its sides.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

The general Laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases, its equal diffusion and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing-pump, air-pump and steam-engine.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

Formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Chemistry.

The Atmosphere, its general nature and condition; its component parts—Oxygen and Nitrogen; their properties. Water and carbonic acid; proportion of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and Iodine, as compared with Oxygen.

Water; its general relation to the atmosphere and earth; its natural states and relative purity; sea water, river water, spring water, rain water, pure water; effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements.

Hydrogen; its nature and proportion in water; its presence in most ordinary fuels; its product when burnt.

Sulphur; phosphorus, and carbon, generally.

Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid; their elements. Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Alkalies, earths, oxydes, generally.

Salts; their nature generally; sulphates; nitrates; carbonates.

Metals generally; iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury.

Powers of matter; aggregation; crystallization; chemical affinity; definite equivalents.

* By this is meant a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

Combustion; flame; nature of ordinary fuel; chief results of combustion, *i. e*, the bodies produced.

Heat; natural and artificial sources; its effects; expansion; solids; liquids, gases, thermometer, conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form, liquefaction, steam.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in the first part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology, or other similar works.

Physical Geography.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes or other similar works.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES.

Logic.

The Elements of Logic, as contained in Whately or other similar works.

Moral Philosophy.

Moral Philosphy, as contained in Wayland, Abercrombie, or other similar works.

Mental Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Abercrombie, Dr. Payne, or other similar works.

9. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination, and exhibit a special acquaintance with the subjects which are printed in Italics.

10. The Examination of the Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall extend over six days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

11. On the morning of the second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed. Those in the first division shall be recommended for the Examination for Honors.

12. For the first three years after the establishment of the University, the only requirement from Candidates for the Degree of B. A., shall be that they produce Certificates showing that they have passed the Entrance Examination, and are of good moral character.

HONORS.

13. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division at the Examination for the Degree of B. A., provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination, may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches:—

1.—Languages.
2.—History.
3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4.—Natural History and the Physical Sciences.
5.—The Mental and Moral Sciences.

14. Candidates for Honors must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of March, of their wish to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

15. I. Candidates for Honors in LANGUAGES, shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanskrit.

In Latin, Greek, and English, a limited range of subjects shall be selected by the Senate from approved classical authors; and in Arabic and Sanskrit the Examination shall be in the following works:—

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Taríkh-al Kholfa, Taríkh Yamini, Hamasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

Sanskrit

Raghuvansa, Kumaru Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupa lavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa, Sakantala, Kadambari, Part 1.

The Examination shall include translation into any Vernacular Language, and re-translation from any Vernacular Language. It shall also include Composition in any Vernacular Language upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, the principles of Composition, and the History of English Literature.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Senate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

16. II. Candidates for Honors in HISTORY shall be examined in the following subjects:—

The History, political, constitutional, social, and religious, of the principal ancient and modern nations of the world.

The History of modern civilization
Chronology.
Ethnology.
Geography, in its bearing on History
Political Philosophy.
Political Economy.

17. III. Candidates for Honors in MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Plane Analytical Geometry
Solid Geometry, treated geometrically and analytically
Differential and Integral Calculus
Spherical Trigonometry
Statics and Dynamics
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics
Astronomy.

18. IV. Candidates for Honors in NATURAL HISTORY and the PHYSICAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Zoology and Animal Physiology
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy
Chemistry.
Electricity and Magnetism
Meteorology
Physical Geography

19. V. Candidates for Honors in the MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCES shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic
Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

20. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself:—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidence.

21. The Examinations for Honors shall take place in the following order, *viz.*, Languages in the first week, History in the second, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the third, Natural History and the Physical Sciences in the fourth, and the Mental and Moral Sciences in the fifth week; after the general Examination for the B. A. Degree.

22. The Examinations shall take place on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, in the mornings from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., and in the afternoons from 2 to 5½ P. M.

23. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

24. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the

Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

25. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, provided that their answers are considered by the Examiners to possess sufficient merit.

MASTER OF ARTS.

26. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination, obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of knowledge, shall be entitled to the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS without further examination or fee.

27. Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

28. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, on or before the last day of March, of his intention to enter into the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined, and must at the same time furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

29. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A. is expected to possess a complete knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

30. If a Candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee will not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

31. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive with his Degree a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of Law recognized by the Senate for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Special provision is made for those Students who in the Session of 1856-57 were, or at any previous time had been, Members of the Law Classes in the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of three years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College, or previous to its establishment, by the Law Professors in the Hindu College, Calcutta. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained his Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

4. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

5. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent

Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the general Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

8. The Examinations of the Candidates shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I.—*One Paper* on the general Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One Paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III.—*One Paper* on the rights of property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

VI.—*One Paper* on the Criminal Law.

10. On the morning of the second Monday, after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall declare in alphabetical order the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

11. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L, may be examined for Honors.

12. The Examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, it shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

13. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

14. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following Subjects, to be selected by the Candidates:—

a—Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England as administered in the Supreme Courts.

c—General Law as administered in the Courts of the East India Company

d—Mercantile Law

e.—Roman Civil Law, as contained in the Institutes; and the Conflict of Laws

f—International Law.

15. A separate Paper shall be set on each of the six Subjects; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

16. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

17. The Examiners shall publish, in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency; Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. CANDIDATES for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required.

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

2. The first Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the third week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least two academic years.

c—Of having attended Courses of Lectures on the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy ..	Two Courses,	Each of at least	70	Lectures.
Chemistry ..	Two Courses,	,,	70	,,
Botany ..	One Course,	Of at least	40	
Materia Medica ..	One Course,	,,	70	,,
Physiology ..	One Course,	,,	70	,,
Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits ...	One Course.			

Practical Pharmacy for at least three months, producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during two Winter Terms, and of having completed at least Twelve Dissections during each of those Terms.

4. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.

8. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order.

10. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next three years.

11. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The second Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the third week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

13. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within three years of the time of his passing the first Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having passed the first Examination.

b—Of having subsequently to having passed the first Examination, attended Lectures on:—

Comparative Anatomy ..	One Course,	.. Of at least	40	Lectures.
General Anatomy and Physiology ..	One Course,	.. ,,	70	,,
Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology) ..	Two Courses,	Each of at least	70	,,
Surgery ..	Two Courses,	.. ,,	70	,,
Diseases of the Eye ..	One Course of 6 months,	Of at least	20	,,
Midwifery ..	Two Courses,	..Each of at least	70	,,
Medical Jurisprudence ..	One Course,	.. Of at least,	50	,,

c.—Of having subsequently to having passed the first Examination dissected during one Winter Term, and of having performed operations on the dead subject during the other: the Certificate of the latter to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d.—Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine.

e.—Of having attended Hospital Practice for a period of three years in the following manner, *viz*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye Infirmary

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the Professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Physiology.

N. B.—The Papers in Physiology include questions in Comparative Anatomy.

General Pathology.

General Therapeutics.

Hygiene.

Surgery (including Diseases of the Eye.)

Medicine.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one fortnight before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners of those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each Candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and treat six cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases that may have died in Hospital shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall in addition perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

23. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

24. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained.

25. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

26. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

27. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
Candidates may illustrate their answers by sketching the parts they describe.
Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

28. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination. They shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, and Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions upon the

written answers of the Candidates, when they appear to require explanation.

29. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

30. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by the Candidates in the same subjects, at the Pass Examination.

31. Candidates who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

32. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

33. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year, and commence on the first Monday in December.

34. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a.—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or any other University; of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of the profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees granted by which are recognized by the Senate of this University.

b—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

35. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

36. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted in such order as will be made known annually by the Senate of the University.

38. On Monday morning in the following week, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. C. E. until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of having passed four years in the study and practice of the profession, and that of such four years two have been passed in actual professional practice under an Engineer in charge of works.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be conducted chiefly by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Composition and Resolution of Forces.
Equilibrium of Arches.
Strength and Stress of Material.

Natural Philosophy.

Steam, its power, properties, and various applications.

Fuel of various kinds, estimation of calorific power; Electricity, and the various appliances for making it economically useful.

Meteorology .. } especially of India.
Physical Geography }

Chemistry, as applicable to Cements and other materials; conditions and effects of fermentation, causes of decay and preservatory processes.

Geology .. } The nature of soils and earths, the selection of building and road materials, influence of Geological structure on drainage, on cuttings, on embankments &c.
Mineralogy }

Botany—vegetable products, timber, fibres, oils.
Hydrodynamics and Theory of Rivers.

Architecture

The Classic orders and their parts, their application, principles of composition.

Styles { Peculiarities of different styles, and the principles which regulate their adoption.

Practical Science.

Drawing in all its branches, geometrical, perspective and isometrical.
Hydrography.
Machinery and Mill-work.
Animal power.

Various Mechanical Arts, *viz*, carpentry, building, smith-work, iron-founding, and forging.
Preparation of material.
Brick-making,
Lime-burning.
Pottery.
Modelling
Timber-cutting.
Artificial Foundations.
Specifications, Contracts, &c.

7. There shall be Eight Papers of questions, *namely*:—

Two Papers on Mathematics.
Two Papers on Natural Philosophy.
One Paper on Architecture.
Two Papers on Practical Science.
One General Paper on all the subjects of Examination

8. The examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first of the two divisions, may be examined for Honors.

11. The Examination shall commence in the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the ordinary Examination.

12. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in the same subjects as those for the ordinary Examination, but with a view to test their higher proficiency in them.

13. There shall be four papers of Questions, and the Examination shall extend over two days, being held in the morning from 10 to 1½, and in the afternoon from 2 to 5½.

14. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in three divisions, each in the order of merit, such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

V.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF MARCH, 1859.

English.

Goldsmith	..	..	Vicar of Wakefield.
Johnson	..	..	Vanity of Human Wishes.
Parnell ..	..	..	The Hermit.

Greek.

Homer's Iliad, Books I, II and III.
Xenophon Cyropædia, Books I and II.

Latin.

Horace, Odes, Book III.
Sallust, Jugurtha.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Laila.
Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan.
Bostan.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa.
Kumar Sumbhava.

Bengali.

Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy.
Ramayun.

Hindi.

The Ramayun.

Oordoo.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Gul-i-bakawali.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF DECEMBER, 1859.

*English.**

Thomson.. ..	Winter.
Heber	Passage of the Red Sea.
Johnson	Rasselas.
Herschel.. ..	Natural Philosophy, Part 1st, 3rd Chapter.
Paley	Natural Theology, Chapter XII, (last Edition.)
Todd	Student's Guide, Chapter 1st.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, Books IV and V.
Xenophon ..	Memorabilia, Books I and II.

* These Selections, contained in a single Volume, may be had at the British Library, Calcutta, for one Rupee a copy.

Latin.

Cæsar	From the beginning of the 20th Chapter of Book IV to the end of Book V.
Virgil	Æneid, Book VI.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Laila.
Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan.
Bostan.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa.
Kumar Sumbhava.

Bengali.

Jibun Churitra ..	Lives of Duval, Grotius and Herschel.
Telemachus ..	Books I, II and III.
Sakoontola ..	4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Chapters.
Mahabharat ..	Pages 131 to 142 of the 1st Volume.

Hindee.

The Ramayun.

Oordoo.

Bagh-o-Bahar.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

Burmese.

The Thoodhamma Tsarie.
The Dhamma Pada.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION, 1859.

English.

Milton's Paradise Lost	Books I to VI inclusive.
Pope	Essay on Criticism.
Gray	As contained in Richardson's Selections.
Defoe	History of the Plague.
Macaulay's Essays ..	1. War of the Succession in Spain. 2. William Pitt. 3. The Earl of Chatham.

Greek.

Demosthenes	De Coronâ.
Æschines	De Coronâ.
Euripides	Medea.

Latin.

Horace	Odes, Books I to IV, inclusive.
Tacitus	Agricola. Germania.

Hebrew.

Genesis, with the Targum of Onkelos, on the last Nine Chapters.
Isaiah XL—LXVI.
Psalms XLII—LXXXIX.
Job.

Arabic.

Ikhwán-al-Safa, Soyuti's Taríkh-al-Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita.

Bengali.

Probodh Chandrika, Ramayun, Books I, II, III.

Hindee.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun, (The Balkhand and Ayodhya-khand.) Subha-bilas.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davan-i-Souda (Kasseedah's.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION, 1860.

English.

Shakespeare	Julius Cæsar.
Spenser	As in Richardson's Selections.
Scott	Marmion.
Johnson	Lives of—1. Milton, 2. Dryden, 3. Addison, 4. Pope, 5. Swift.

Greek.

Sophocles	Ajax.
Herodotus	Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Virgil	Georgics, Books I and II.
Cicero	In Verrem.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy	Daniel I.—VII.
Isaiah	XXXIX. Proverbs.
Psalms	I.—XLI.

Arabic.

Ikhwán-al-Safa, Soyuti's Taríkh-al-Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita.

Bengali.

Butrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Mahabharat, Books I to III.

Hindee.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun (Balkhand and Ayodhya-khand.) Subha-bilas.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar, Davan-i-Souda (Kassedah's.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

N B. For subjects in other branches see the regulations preceding as to Arts

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Viscount Canning.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colvile, *Kt.*

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,
The Hon'ble J. P. Grant,
The Hon'ble Barnes Peacock,
The Hon'ble H. Ricketts,
The Hon'ble General Sir J. Outram.
} *Ex-Officio.*

C. B. Trevor, Esq.
Prince Golam Muhammud.

W. Ritchie, Esq.
Cecil Beadon, Esq.
Col. H. Goodwyn.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
Lt. Col. A. S. Waugh.
Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
T. Thomson, Esq., M.D.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D.
Capt. W. N. Lees.
The Rev. W. Kay, D.D.
The Rev. A. Duff, D.D.
T. Oldham, Esq.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
The Rev. J. Mullens.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
A. Grant, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
W. D. Arnold, Esq.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
Geo. Turnbull, Esq.
Capt. H. Yule.
E. Lodge, Esq.
Geo. Smith, Esq.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colvile, Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

Cecil Beadon, Esq.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
The Rev. A. Duff, D. D.
W. Ritchie, Esq.
A. Grant, Esq, M.D.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Rev. A. Duff, D.D.

Members.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop,
The Hon'ble J. P. Grant,
Prince Golam Mohammed,
} *Ex-Officio.*
Cecil Beadon, Esq.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
Capt. W. N. Lees.
The Rev. W. Kay, D.D.
The Rev. J. Mullens,
The Rev. J. Ogilvie.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.

H. S. Reid, Esq.
W. D. Arnold, Esq.
T. Oldham, Esq.
E. Lodge, Esq.
Geo. Smith, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colvile, } *Ex-Officio.*

Members.

The Hon'ble Barnes Peacock, } *Ex-Officio.*
W. Ritchie, Esq.
C. B. Trevor, Esq.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
H. Pratt, Esq.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

A. Grant, Esq., M.D.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, } *Ex-Officio.*
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D.
T. Thomson, Esq., M.D.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B Eatwell, Esq., M.D.

THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

President.

The Hon'ble H. Ricketts.

Members.

The Commander-in-Chief, } *Ex-Officio.*
Col. H. Goodwyn.
Col. A. S. Waugh.
T. Oldham, Esq.
Geo. Turnbull, Esq.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
Capt. H. Yule.

*Registrar.**

W. Grapel, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS—1858.

ARTS.

I. Languages,	English, Greek, and Latin,	W. Grapel, Esq., M.A., Prof., Presidency College.
	Persian, Urdu, and Arabic,	Capt. W. N. Lees, Principal, Mudrissa College.
	Sanskrit, Bengalee, Hindee, and Oorya,	Pundit Eshwar Chandra Bidyasagur, Principal, Sanskrit College.

* Mr. Grapel having resigned, H. Scott-Smith, Esq., A.B. has been appointed in his place.

II. History and Geography, ..	E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A., Prof., Presidency College.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	The Rev. T. Smith, Prof., Free-Church Inst.
IV. Natural History and Physical Sciences, ...	H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A., Prof., Civil Eng. Coll.
V. Mental and Moral Sciences,	The Rev. A. Duff, D.D.

LAW.

W. A. Montriou, Esq ,
W. Grapel, Esq., M.A.

MEDICINE.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.—J. Harrison, Esq., M.D.
Materia Medica.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Chemistry.—F N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
Botany.—T. Thomson, Esq., M. D.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.), Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.

4. Hooghly College, Hooghly.
5. Dacca College, Dacca.
6. Kishnagur College, Kishnagur.
7. Berhampore College, Berhampore.

(Unconnected with Government.)

8. Doveton College, Calcutta.
9. St. Paul's School, Calcutta.
10. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
11. La Martinière College, Calcutta.
12. London Missionary Society's Ins., Bhowanipore.
13. Serampore College, Serampore.

AFFILIATION.

All Applications for Affiliation must be accompanied with, viz :—

1. A statement shewing the present instructive Staff, and the course of Study in all branches during the last two years at least, provided the Institution have existed for such a period.

2. A declaration from the Managers, Principal, or Head Master, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the Standard of the B. A. Degree; and such declaration, before being sent to the Registrar for the ratification of the Senate, must be countersigned by at least two members of the Senate.

GRADUATES.

GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. A. EXAMINATION,

SECOND DIVISION.

Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Judunath Bose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll.(Genl. Dept.)

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B A. EXAMINATION.

Amrit Loll Banerjea, .	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Ashootosh Dhur, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Forbes, Thomas, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Greeja Sunker Doss, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Hurryhur Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Chatterjea, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nilmadhub Bose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Probha Chunder Ghose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Rutten Loll Ghose, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Sreenath Mitter, ..	1858	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

UNDER-GRADUATES.

UNDER-GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bensley, E. C., ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Daly, J., ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Doorgadoss Roy, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Kopeeleshar Chowdhry, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Khetter Mohun Mitter, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Luckhenarain Roy, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Mackertich, S., ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
McReddie, G. D., ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.

Mohendrololl Sirkar, ..	1858	Cal Medical College.
Nobin Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Obhoy Churn Bugche, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Oma Churn Mitter, ..	1858	Cal Medical College.
Rajkristo Banerjea, .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Vanderstraatten, W. J., ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjea,	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Beepenbehary Bose, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Bholanath Mullic, .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sirkar, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Cally Brommo Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Dhurmodoss Bose, ..	1858	Cal Medical College.
Guddadhur Ghose, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Gungadhur Kurmokar, .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hoff, G., ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hurris Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Kaleeprossunno Mitter, .	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Nim Chunder Goopto, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Poorno Chunder Bysack, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Radhicapersaud Chatterjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Rajkristo Ghosaul, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Ramloll Ghose, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Sumbho Chunder Goopto, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Tarney Churn Dutt, .	1857	Cal. Medical College.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

WHO HAVE PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdool Jubber, .	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Razack, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.

Abdool Rohaman, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ahmed, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Annund Coomar Subbadhicarry,	1857	Presidency College.
Annund Loll Roy, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Arratoon, J. H. W., ..	1857	La Martinière.
Ashootosh Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Bhoirub Chunder Banerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Bose, ..	1857	Free Church Instn.
Bholanath Banerjea, ..	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Bholanath Dutt, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Bholanath Paul, ..	1858	H. Master, Ranagt Sch.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjea,	1858	Presidency College.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose, ..	1858	Hd. Master Myms Sch.
Bhugwan C. Chuckerbutty, .	1857	Dacca College.
Biprodass Banerjea, ..	1858	Chittagong School.
Bireshur Bose, .	1857	Presidency College.
Bireshur Mitter, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Boikantonath Dey, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Boikantonath Paul, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Bonomally Dutt, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Brojindro Coomar Banerjea, ..	1857	Serampore College.
Brojo Mohun Roy, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Budry Doss, ..	1857	Delhi College.
Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea,	1857	Presidency College.
Busunto Coomar Ghose, ..	1857	Jessore School.
Cally Churn Ghose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Cally Krishna Ghose, ..	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst
Callynath Dey, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, .	1857	Presidency College.
Chundi Churn Bose, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Chundoo Loll, ..	1857	Delhi College.
Deare, W., ..	1857	St. Paul's School.
Debendernarain Bose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
DeCruz, H., ..	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, L. W., ..	1857	Doveton College.
DeCruz, R , ..	1857	Doveton College.
De Liviera, H., ..	1857	Bishop's College.
Denonath Sen, ..	1858	Dacca College & School.

Dwarkanath Banerjea, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Teacher Otterparh Sch.
Dwarkanath Bysack, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Dey, ..	1857	Head Master Garden Reach aided School.
Dwarkanath Roy, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Evans, R. W., ..	1857	Bishop's College.
Gilbert, Edwin, ..	1858	Patna High School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Chittagong School.
Gopaul C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Gooroodoyal Sing, ..	1857	Teacher, Sanskrit Coll
Gour Mohun Bysack, .	1857	Dacca College.
Govind Chunder Mitter, ..	1858	Berhampore College.
Gray, H. D. ..	1857	Doveton College.
Greesh Chunder Coondoo, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gungapersaud Mokerjea, .	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gunnendernath Tagore, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Hem Chunder Banerjea, ..	1857	Otterparah School.
Heraloll Banerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Hurrololl Roy, ..	1858	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ishan Chunder Ghose, ..	1857	Free Church Inst.
Ishan Chunder Sing, ..	1857	Free Church Inst
Ishen Chunder Nundee, ..	1857	Teacher Hindu Charitable Institution.
Isher Chunder Naug, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Isser Chunder Bose, ..	1858	Chittagong School.
Jadub C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Dacca College and Sch.
Jadub Chunder Doss, .	1857	Burdn. Maharajh's Sch.
Janokinath Sein, .	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Joggender Chunder Ghose, .	1857	Hindu School.
Judunath Bose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Juggesher Mookerjea, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Kallachand Holdar, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Kally Churn Chatterjea, ..	1858	Burrisal School.
Kally Mohun Goopto, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Kasseenath Mookerjea, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Khetternath Bhuttacharjea, ..	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Pal Doss, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Khetterpersad Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presidency College.

Kisto Chunder Roy, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Kisto Kamul Bhutticharjea,	1857	Sanskrit College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Lall Gopaul Dutt, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M., ..	1857	Bishop's College.
Lolit Mohun Chatterjea, ..	1857	Doveton College.
Lukhi Chunder Doss, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Mohammed Ali, ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mohammed Azghur, ..	1858	Dacca College and Sch.
Mohendar Chunder Dutt, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Mohendronath Bose. ..	1857	Presidency College.
Mohendronath Mitter, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Mohiney Mohun Roy, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Mothooranath Burmono, ..	1858	Medical College,
Mutty Loll Mookerjea, ..	1858	Privately Educated.
Mutty Lall Sircar, ..	1858	Kishnar. College & Sch.
Nil Madhub Mitter, ..	1857	Free Church Inst.
Nilmoney Banerjea, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Coowar, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Nittanund Nundee, ..	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Nobin Chunder Dey, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Nullitbullub Seal, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Nundo C. Bhutticharjea, ..	1857	Baraset School.
Oma Churn Addy, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Oma Churn Dutt, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Omesh Chunder Sirkar, ..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omritololl Mitter, .	1857	Hindu School.
Opendronath Mitter, ..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Parbutty Churn Roy, ..	1858	Dacca College and Sch.
Parbutty Coomar Mitter, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Partridge, S. C., ..	1857	Doveton College.
Philips, A., ..	1857	La Martinière.
Phillips, D. H. ..	1857	Doveton College.
Preonath Dutt, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Doss, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen, ..	1857	Lon. Miss^{y} Socy.'s Inst.
Protab Chunder Chatterjea, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Radhabinode Dutt, ..	1857	Burd^{n} Maharajah's Sch.
Radhagovind Moitree, ..	1857	Presidency College.

Radhanath Bysack,	1857	Oriental Summary.
Radhicaprossuno Mookerjea,	1858	Privately Educated.
Rajendronath Bose,	1857	Presidency College.
Rajendronath Roy,	1857	Presidency College.
Ramloll Bose,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ramloll Mishee,	1857	Patna High School.
Ramloll Mookerjea,	1858	Presidency College.
Rohim Buksh,	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Romanath Nundee,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Rujoonee Coomar Dutt,	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodpersad Banerjea,	1857	Cossipore Aided Sch.
Sham Loll Mitter,	1857	Hindu School.
Shiseer Coomar Ghose,	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shomenath Mookerjea,	1857	Sanskrit College.
Shreesh Chunder Ghose,	1857	Presidency College.
Stephen, A. J ,	1857	Dacca College.
Stephen, M. J.,	1857	Dacca College.
Sturmer, E.,	1857	Doveton College.
Sumboo Chunder Roy,	1857	Privately Educated.
Suttendernath Tagore,	1857	Hindu School.
Sykes, G. S.,	1857	Doveton College.
Tarachand,	1857	Delhi College.
Tarinney Persaud Roy,	1857	Dacca College.
Tarrapersaud Chatterjea,	1858	Presidency College.
Twidale, H.,	1857	Doveton College.
Tyler, J. W.,	1857	Doveton College.
Umbica Churn Bose,	1858	Hindu School.
Waller, E D.,	1858	Doveton College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Adwalut Khan,	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Adwalut Khan,	1858	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Audhor Chunder Doss,	1857	Genl Assembly's Inst.
Aughorenath Ghose,	1858	Hooghly Coll. and Sch.
Bama Churn Banerjea,	1857	Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Addy,	1857	Doveton College.
Binodebehary Biswas,	1858	Burdn Maharajah's Sch.
Biprodoss Bhadoory,	1858	Furreedpore School.
Biressur Banerjea,	1858	Otterparah School.

Brojendro Coomer Seal,	.. 1858	Hooghly Coll. and Sch.
Brojonath Mookerjea.	.. 1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bussunt Chunder Doss,	.. 1857	Dacca College.
Callybur Mookerjea,	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Callypersaud,	.. 1857	Patna High School.
Cassinath Ghosaul,	.. 1857	Baraset School.
Chunder Kant Roy,	.. 1858	Kishnagur College and School.
Chunder Mohun Goswamy,	.. 1858	Dacca Coll. and Sch.
Dennonath Banerjea,	.. 1858	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Dennonath Sen,	.. 1858	Hindu School.
Dinesh Chunder Roy,	.. 1858	Hindu School.
Dinnonath Bose,	.. 1857	Hindu School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	.. 1858	Kishnagur College and School.
Doyanath Ghose,	.. 1858	Hindu School.
Ducoury Ghose,	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Banerjea,	.. 1858	Burdn Maharajah's Sch.
Dwarkanath Mookerjea,	.. 1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ethrington, William,	.. 1858	Serampore College.
Fakeer Chand Roy,	.. 1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea,	.. 1858	Metropolitan College.
Gopaul Chunder Biswas,	. 1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Bysack,	.. 1857	Hindu School.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjea,	.. 1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Sirkar,	.. 1858	Presidency College.
Gopauldoss Sein,	.. 1858	Hindu School.
Greesh Chunder Mitter,	.. 1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Haran Chunder Doss,	.. 1858	Chinsurah Free-Church Institution
Hem Chunder Chatterjea,	.. 1858	Chinsurah Free-Church Institution.
Herumbo Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	Kishnagur Col. & Sch.
Hickey, Robert,	.. 1858	Bishop's College.
Hookoomut Roy,	. 1857	Delhi College.
Hurrish Chunder Sirkar,	.. 1858	Dacca College & Sch.
Hurrokanth Bagchee,	.. 1857	Berhampore College.
Hurrynath Mozoomdar,	.. 1858	Berhampore College.
Hurrypersaud Ghuttuck,	.. 1858	Commillah School.

Jodoonath Ghose,	..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Jodoonath Mitter,	..	1857	Privately Educated.
Juggobundo Roy,	..	1857	Dacca College.
Kally Coomar Koondoo,	..	1858	Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Kally Podo Chatterjea,	..	1858	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Kally Prosunno Ghosaul,	..	1858	Sanskrit College.
Kamikhanath Acharjee,	..	1858	Medical College.
Kedarnath Chatterjea,	..	1857	Bally Aided School.
Kedarnath Mozoomdar,	..	1858	Cossipore Aided School.
Khetter Mohun Ghose,	..	1858	Colootolah Br. School.
Kiernander, W.	..	1858	St. Paul's School.
Koylash Chunder Sirkar,	..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Luckhey Churn Bose,	..	1858	Presidency College.
Luckhenarain Bose,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendro Loll Chunder,	..	1858	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Mohendro Loll Goopto,	..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohendro Loll Seal,	..	1858	Hindu School.
Mohendronath Ghosaul,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Mohendronath Gossain,	..	1858	Serampore College.
Mohendronath Mitter,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohesh Chunder Dan,	..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Mohesh Chunder Surma,	..	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Mohiney Mohun Chuckerbutty,		1857	Beauleah School.
Mudden Mohun Mullic,	..	1858	Dacca Coll. and Schl.
Mudusudan Ghose,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Nitro Gopal Chuckerbutty,	..	1858	Privately Educated.
Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty,	..	1858	Otterparah School.
Nobogopaul Mitter,	..	1857	Hindu School.
Nundololl Dhole,	..	1857	Privately Educated.
Nundololl Ghosaul,	..	1857	Hindu Shcool.
Nurender Coomar Doss,	..	1857	Privately Educated
Obhoy Churn Ghose,	..	1858	Hindu School.
Okhoy Coomar Sein,	..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.
Omachurn Bannerjee,	..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Oman, John,	..	1858	La Martinière.
Omesh Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	..	1858	General Assembly's In

Omesh Chunder Ghose,	1858	General Assembly's In.
Omesh Chunder Roy,	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omritloll Mookerjee,	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Omul Chund Mullick,	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.
Opender Nath Dutt,	1858	Hindu School.
Pearyloll Mookerjee,	1858	Collinga School.
Pary Mohun Bose,	1857	St. Paul's School.
Penhiero, Robert,	1858	Chittagong School.
Poreshnath Bannerjea,	1858	Kishnagur Coll. & Sch.
Poreshnath Ghose,	1858	Hindu School.
Punchanun Mookerjee,	1858	Berhampore Col. & Sch.
Radhanath Chatterjee,	1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Radharomun Rodro,	1858	General Assembly's In.
Radhicapersaud Mookerjee,	1858	Colootolah Br. School.
Rajcoomar Doss,	1858	Burrisaul School.
Rajcoomar Surbadhicary,	1858	Sanskrit College.
Rajkristo Mookerjee,	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Rajmohun Mookerjee,	1858	Otterparah School.
Rakhal Chunder Mozoomdar,	1858	Hooghly Coll. & Sch.
Ramakhoy Chatterjee,	1857	Sanskrit College
Ramanath Seal,	1858	Hoogly Coll. & School.
Ram Chunder Gangooly,	1857	Jonye School.
Ram Doss Chuckerbutty,	1858	Baraset School.
Ramloll Bannerjee,	1857	Jonye School.
Rubbee-ool Hoossein,	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rujooneynath Chatterjee,	1858	Dacca Coll. and School.
Ruttnessur Chuckerbutty,	1858	Medical College.
Sama Churn Sen,	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersad Roy,	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersaud Sandel,	1858	Privately Educated.
Shamakaunt Chatterjee,	1858	Dacca Coll and School.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	1857	Presidency College.
Shussybhoosun Ghose,	1858	Privately Educated.
Sooreshur Bose,	1858	Hindu School.
Sosheebhoosun Sirkar,	1857	Cal. Free-Church Inst.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	1858	Russapuglah School.
Sreenibas Ghose,	1857	Bancoorah School.
Sreenath Sicdar,	1858	Furreedpore School.
Tariney Churn Mookerjee,	1857	Baraset School.

Tariney Churn Mozoomdar, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Tarraprosunno Doss, ..	1858	Jessore School.
Tarrucknath Sen, ..	1858	Dacca Coll. & School.
Tiery, F. T., ..	1858	Doveton College.
Toolsee Doss Dutt, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Troyluckhonath Dey, ..	1858	Berhampore Coll. & Sch.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee, ..	1858	Hooghly Coll. & School.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

University Medical Scholarships of 16 Rs. each per mensem, tenable for three years.

Descriptive Surgery and Anatomy.

1857	E. C. Bensley, ...	Calcutta Medical College.
1858	Rajkristo Banerjee, ..	Calcutta Medical College.

Materia Medica.

1857	Khetter Mohun Mitter, ..	Calcutta Medical College.
1858	G. D. McReddie, ...	Calcutta Medical College.

Chemistry.

1857	Gopal Chunder Dutt, ..	Calcutta Medical College.
1858	Nobin Chunder Mitter, ..	Calcutta Medical College.

Botany.

1857	S. Mackertich, ...	Calcutta Medical College.
1858	Mohindrololl Sirkar, ..	Calcutta Medical College.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1858.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Pass Examination.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

MONDAY, April 5th

ENGLISH.

Morning, 10 *A. M. to* 1½ *P. M.*

1. Give a rapid sketch, with dates, of Shakspere's life. What are the probabilities as to the extent of his classical education?

2. What was the immediate source from which Shakspere took the plot of Macbeth? What play of a contemporary dramatist has been thought to have given him hints in certain portions of this tragedy?

3. Account for the very unsatisfactory state in which we find the text of Shakspere's plays. When and by whom was published the first folio edition? and when and by whom the second?

4. In what year do you hold Macbeth to have been written? Support your opinion first by internal, and next by external evidence.

5 Shew by an accurate comparison the truth of Schlegel's remark that, in the progress of the action, Macbeth is altogether the reverse of Hamlet.

6. Explain fully the following passages:—

a. ——————Bellona's bridegroom, lapp'd in proof
Confronted him with self-comparisons,
Point against point, rebellious arm 'gainst arm
Curbing his lavish spirit.

b. ——————That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown
Besides the thane of Cawdor.

c. ——————Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings;
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is
But what is not.

d. The love that follows us, sometime is our trouble,
Which still we thank as love. Herein I teach you
How you shall bid God yield us for your pains
And thank us for your trouble.

e. Let your remembrance apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue:
Unsafe the while, that we
Must lave our honours in these flattering streams,
And make our faces vizards to our hearts
Disguising what they are.

f. ——————Whiles I threat, he lives.
Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives.

7. In what words of the Porter-Scene does Coleridge recognise the certain hand of Shakspere? The same words occur in Hamlet, and the same idea in All's Well, &c; quote the lines in both these dramas.

8. Analyse the character of Lady Macbeth; quoting the passages in which her woman's tenderness appears.

9. What different readings have been proposed in the following passages; state which you prefer, with the reasons which influence your choice:—

a. ————Fortune on his damned quarry shining
Show'd like a rebel's whore.

b. MACB.————————Pr'y thee peace
I dare do all that may become a man
Who dares do more, is none.
LADY M.————————What beast was 't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?

c. ———————— or be alive again,
And dare me to the desert with thy sword,
If trembling I inhabit then, protest me
The baby of a girl.

d. ————————This push
Will chair me ever, or disseat me now.
I have liv'd long enough; my way of life
Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf.

e. ————————And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.

10. What is the vulgar idea as to the characteristic of the English genitive case? Advance what arguments you can in disproof of it.

11. *a.* Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down;

b. Though bladed corn is lodg'd, and trees blown down;

Which of these expressions is correct? or may both be so? If the latter, distinguish between the meanings in the two cases. State the general rule as to the mood which should follow a conditional conjunction.

12. In what several ways may the plurals of English nouns be formed? Give examples.

13. Is there any and what peculiarity in the plural form '*children*'? What distinction in modern use prevails between 'brothers' and 'brethren'?

14. What examples of true gender are to be found in the English Language; How far may 'that,' 'it,' 'what,' be so considered?

15. Paraphrase very accurately the following passage:—

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 't were well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time
We'd jump the life to come.—But, in these cases,
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor; this even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

MONDAY, April 5th.—Afternoon, 2 to 5½.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Give the date of Dryden's appointment as Poet-Laureate. Who preceded, and who succeeded him in this office?

2. Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying sense, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

What are the peculiarities of Dryden's versification?

Shew the peculiar fitness of the above lines of Pope.

3. What was for a long period the distinctive feature of Dryden's dramatic writing? Upon what model is he said to have constructed his tragedies?

4. In one of his dedications Dryden says:—"I answered "not the *Rehearsal* because I know the author sat to him-"self when he drew the picture, and was the very Bayes of "his own farce; because also I knew that my betters were "more concerned than I was in that satire, and, lastly, be-"cause Mr. Smith and Mr. Johnson, the main pillars of it, "were two such languishing gentlemen in their conversa-"tion, that I could liken them to nothing but their own re-"lations, those noble characters of men of wit and pleasure "about town."

Explain fully the several allusions.

5. Give such explanation as the following lines may seem to require:—

a. Known each, they know; but each with change of cheer;
The vanquished side exults; the victors fear;
Not them, but theirs, made prisoners ere they fight,
Despairing conquest, and deprived of flight.

b. What worse to Cymon could his fortune deal,
Rolled to the lowest spoke of all her wheel?
It rested to dismiss the downward weight,
Or raise him upwards to his former height,

c. How much he durst he knew by what he dar'd
The less he had to lose; the less he car'd
To manage loathsome life when love was the reward.

d. Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the peers of Charlemagne:
For bows the strength of brawny arms imply,
Emblems of valour and of victory.
Behold an order yet of newer date,
Doubling their number, equal in their state;
Our England's ornament, the crown's defence
In battle brave, protectors of their prince:

6. Give the transitive verbs derived from the intransitive *wake, rise, sit, lie, fall, drink.* These transitives form the prœterite in one way, and their intransitives in another.

7. Modern grammarians distinguish between the strong and the weak prœterites of verbs. Explain what is intended by these terms.

8. Which of the following is correct?

a. { They hanged the criminal.
They hung the criminal. }

b. { They digged a trench.
They dug a trench. }

9. Latham says: "*Shall* is predictive, and *will* is pro-"missive in the first person only; whereas in the second "and third *will* is predictive, and *shall* promissive."

Apply this to explain the following instances, and shew how the variation of the word varies the meaning of the passages:—

a. We with the fair { shall / will } sail before the wind;

b. ——————— My chosen few
With arms administer'd { shall / will } aid thy crew
Then entering unexpected { will / shall } we seize
Our destin'd prey from men dissolv'd in ease.

c. Unbidden though I am, I { will / shall } be there
And join'd by thee intend to joy the fair.

10. Paraphrase very carefully the following passage:—

Amid the plain a spreading laurel stood,
The grace and ornament of all the wood:
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat,
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat:
Her leafy arms with such extent were spread,
So near the clouds was her aspiring head,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there:

And flocks of sheep beneath the shade from far
Might hear the rattling hail, and wintry war;
From heaven's inclemency here found retreat,
Enjoyed the cool, and shunned the scorching heat:
A hundred knights might here at ease abide;
And every knight a lady by his side:
The trunk itself such odours did bequeath,
That a Moluccan breeze to these was common breath.

11. Give a brief account of the rise of Periodical Literature in England, and state who were the principal writers in the several series of papers which appeared during the eighteenth century.

12. What poem brought Addison to the notice of the Lord Treasurer? Quote from it the simile of the angel; and give Johnson's criticism upon it.

13. Give a rapid sketch of the method which Addison pursues in his criticisms on the Paradise Lost. What main defect does he observe in the fable?

14. State the distinction which Addison draws between discretion and cunning.

15. State and discuss the several views which Macaulay, Thackeray, and others have taken of the dissension between Addison and Pope; and give your own opinion as to its causes.

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½

GREEK.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. What improvements in the dramatic art were introduced by Sophocles?

2. Give an analysis of the Antigone; in what year did it gain the first prize?

3. Derive and explain the following terms: ὑποκριτὴς, κορυφᾶιος, χορηγὸς, σκηνὴ, ὀρχήστρα, λογεῖον, θεατρώνης, θεωρικά.

4. Translate into English:—

ΤΕΙ. ἀλλ' εὖ γέ τοι κάτισθι μὴ πολλοὺς ἔτι
τροχοὺς ἁμιλλητῆρας ἡλίου τελῶν,
ἐν οἷσι τῶν σῶν ἀυτὸς ἐκ σπλάγχνων ἕνα
νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμοιβὸν ἀντιδοὺς ἕσει,
ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχεις μὲν τῶν ἄνω βαλὼν κάτω,
ψυχήν τ' ἀτίμως ἐν τάφῳ κατῴκισας.
ἔχεις δὲ τῶν κάτωθεν ἐνθάδ' ἄυ θεῶν
ἄμοιρον, ἀκτέριστον ἀνόσιον νέκυν.
ὧν οὔτε σοι μέτεστιν οὔτε τοῖς ἄνω
θεοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκ σοῦ βιάζονται τάδε.
τούτων σε λωβητῆρες ὑστεροφθόροι
λοχῶσιν Ἅιδου καὶ θεῶν Ἐριννύες,
ἐν τοῖσιν ἀυτοῖς τοῖσδε ληφθῆναι κακοῖς.
καὶ ταῦτ' ἄθρησον ἐι κατηργυρωμένος
λέγω. φανεῖ γάρ, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου τριβη,
ἀνδρῶν, γυναικῶν σοῖς δόμοις κωκύματα.
ἐχθραί δέ πᾶσαι ξυνταράσσονται πόλεις,
ὅσων σπαράγματ' ἢ κυνες καθηγισαν,
ἢ θῆρες, ἤ τις πτηνὸς οἰωνὸς, φέρων
ἀνόσιον ὀσμὴν ἐστιοῦχον ἐς πόλιν.
τοιαῦτά σου, λυπεῖς γὰρ, ὥστε τοξοτης,
ἀφῆκα θυμῷ καρδίας τοξεύματα
βέβαια, τῶν σὺ θάλπος οὐχ ὑπεκδραμεῖ.
ὦ παῖ, σὺ δ' ἡμᾶς ἄπαγε πρὸς δόμους, ἵνα
τὸν θυμόν οὗτος ἐς νεωτέρους ἀφῇ,

καὶ γνῷ τρέφειν τὴν γλῶσσαν ἡσυχωτέραν,
τὸν νοῦν τ' ἀμείνω τῶν φρενῶν, ὧν νῦν φέρει.

5. Explain the etymology of the following words in the above extract:—

τροχοὺς, ἁμιλλητῆρας, ἀκτέριστον, κατηργυρωμένος, λωβητῆρες, πτηνούς, ἑστιοῦχον.

6. Give the future, perfect, and second aorist in use of ὀφλισκάνω, πάσχω, πίνω, πίπτω, βάινω, κτείνω.

7. What are the general uses of the Greek Middle Voice? Distinguish between δανείζω and δανείζομαι; χρῆσαι χρήσασθαι; φυλάξαι and φυλάξασθαι.

Are there in Latin any instances of verbs with passive form and reflective signification?

8. Translate the following chorus;

Ἔρως ἀνίκατ', ἀμάχαν'
Ἔρως, ὃς ἐν κτήμασι πίπτεις,
ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς
νέανιδος ἐννυχεύεις,
φοιτᾶς δ' ὑπερπόντιος, ἔν τ'
ἀγρονόμοις αὐλαῖς.
κάι σ' οὔτ' ἀθανάτων
φύξιμος οὐδεὶς,
οὐθ' ἀμερίων ἐπ' ἄν—
θρώπων. ὁ δ' ἔχων, μέμηνε.
σὺ καὶ δικαίων ἀδίκους
φρένας παρασπᾷς ἐπὶ λώβᾳ.

σὺ κὰι τόδε νεῖκος ἀνδρῶν
ξύναιμον ἔχεις ταράξας.
νικᾷ δ' ἐναργὴς βλεφάρων
ἵμερος ἐυλέκτρου
νύμφας, τῶν μεγάλων
πάρεδρος ἐν ἀρχαῖς
θεσμῶν. ἄμαχος γὰρ ἐμ
πάιζει θεὸς Ἀφροδιτα.
νῦν δ' ἤδη 'γὼ κἀυτος θεσμῶν
ἔξω φέρομαι τάδ' ὁρῶν, ἴσχειν δ'
οὐκ ἔτι πηγὰς δύναμαι δακρύων,
τὸν παγκόιταν ὅθ' ὁρῶ θάλαμον
τήνδ' Ἀντιγόνην ἀνύτουσαν.

9. What were the four Attic festivals of Dionysus, and in what months celebrated? At which of them were new tragedies celebrated.

10. What is the construction of the particles ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, ὄφρα, followed by the indicative mood?

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

GREEK.

Examiner,—W. Grapel, Esq., M.A.

1. Give a brief account, with dates, of the first Persian war.

2. By what extraordinary λειτουργία was the Athenian navy maintained? State what you can of its origin and development. How was it strengthened by Themistocles during the Persian war?

3. ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τὠυτὸ Ὀλυμπιὰς τούτοισι τοῖσι.

What were the four great national festivals of the Greeks? How often were they celebrated? and what was the prize in each? What was the πεντάθλον?

4. Who was Gelon? State how he acquired his great power, and why he was unable to join the allied forces of the Greeks?

5. Juvenal says (X. 174.)

——————— Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos:

Explain the allusion, by a reference to Herodotus.

6 πρόφασιν τὴν Παυσανίεω ὕβριν προισχόμενοι, ἀπέιλοντο τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.

Explain fully the allusion to Pausanias; when and under what circumstances did he die?

7. Translate into English:—

Ξέρξης δὲ, ἐπεὶ ἡλίου ἀνατείλαντος σπονδὰς ἐποιήσατο, ἐπισχὼν χρόνον, ἐς ἀγορῆς κου μάλιστα πληθώρην πρόσοδον ἐποιέετο· καὶ γὰρ ἐπέσταλτο ἐξ Ἐπιάλτεω οὕτω, ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ οὔρεος ἡ κατάβασις συντομωτέρη τέ ἐστι, καὶ βραχύτερος ὁ χῶρος πολλὸν ἤπερ ἡ περίοδός τε και ἀνάβασις. Οἵ τε δὴ βαρβαροι οἱ ἀμφι Ξέρξεα προσήϊσαν. καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην Ἕλληνες, ὡς τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἔξοδον ποιεύμενοι, ἤδη πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐπεξήϊσαν ἐς τὸ εὐρύτερον του αὐχένος. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔρυμα τοῦ τείχεος ἐφυλάσσετο. οἱ δὲ ἀνὰ τὰς προτέρας ἡμέρας ὑπεξιόντες ἐς τά στεινόπορα ἐμάχοντο. τότε δὴ συμμίσγοντες ἔξω τῶν στεινῶν, ἔπιπτον πλήθεϊ πολλοὶ τῶν βάρβάρων. ὄπισθε γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῶν τελέων

ἔχοντες μάστιγας, ἐῤῥάπιζον πάντα ἄνδρα, αἰεὶ ἐς τὸ πρόσω ἐποτρύνοντες. πολλοὶ μὲν δὴ ἐσέπιπτον αὐτέων ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ διεφθείροντο· πολλῷ δ' ἔτι πλεῦνες κατεπατέοντο ζωοὶ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων· ἦν δὲ λόγος οὐδείς τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου. ἅτε γὰρ ἐπιστάμενοι τὸν μέλλοντά σφι ἔσεσθαι θάνατον ἐκ τῶν πέριϊόντων τὸ οὖρος, ἀπεδείκνυντο ῥώμης ὅσον εἶχον μέγιστον ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, παραχρεώμενοί τε καὶ ἀτέοντες.

8. Explain the etymology of the following words in the above extract;—

σπονδὰς, ἀγορῆς, συντομωτέρη, ἔρυμα, ἀτέοντες, στεινόπορα.

9. What is the difference between διὰ when it governs the genitive, and when it governs the accusative case.

10. Translate into Attic Greek the following sentences:

a. They therefore tarried in Eubœa, and had a sea-fight; it came about in this wise.

b. Themistocles having picked out the best sailing ships, went to the springs of drinkable water, and carved on the stones inscriptions, which the Ionians might read, when at an after day they came to Artemisium.

c. Xerxes, having left Mardonius in Thessaly, made his way in person with all speed to the Hellespont.

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

LATIN.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. In whose consulship was Virgil born, and at what place? State what particulars you know of his life.

2.———Veniet lustris labentibus ætas,
Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Cæsar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim, coelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent secula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
Jura dabunt; diræ ferro et compagibus arctis
Claudentur Belli portæ. Furor impius intus,
Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.

a. Translate this passage.

b. Why are Phthia, Mycenæ, and Argos particularly mentioned?

c. Explain the allusions; especially that in the last four lines.

3. Derive *lustrum; discrimen; sollicitus; incautus; egregius; præceps; exsultans; convulsus; vestibulum; consul; supplex; expeditus; prudens.*

4. Distinguish between *vereor ut veniat;* and *vereor ne veniat;* between *veni ut videam;* and *veni ut viderem.* When does *donec* take the indicative, and when the subjunctive? Give examples.

5. What classes of verbs govern the dative? What verbs govern two datives? Give examples of verbs which take either the datives of the person and accusative of the thing, or accusative of the person and ablative of the thing.

6. ———Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;
I, sequere Italiam ventis pete regna per undas
Spero equidem mediis, si qua pia numina possunt,

Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis improbe poenas.
Audiam, et hæc Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos'.

a. Translate this passage.

b. What do you here understand by *Manes*? State the ordinary distinction between Manes and Lares.

c. Explain the difference between 'dare poenas' and 'solvere poenas.'

7. In what cases does *quum* govern the indicative? Give instances.

8. *a*. ——— Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.

b. —— Natosque pater nova bella moventes
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit
Infelix.

c. Aggeribus socer Albinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eoïs.

d. Quo fessum rapitis Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

Explain fully these allusions.

9. The verb *potior* governs at times the genitive and at times the ablative; with what change of meaning? Give an example of each.

10. Describe the construction of a Roman ship, and explain the following terms *prora, puppis, malus, antenna, cornua, velum, aplustre, transtra, gubernaculum, clavus, rostrum, remus, contus, oculus.*

11. Translate the following passage:—
Quæcunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit.

Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt ;
Verum eadem verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina curat.
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ ;
Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti ;
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos ;
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.

12. Translate into Latin prose :—

"They pass the bitter waves of Acheron,
Where many soules sit wailing woefully ;
And come to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torment fry,
And with sharp, shrilling shriekes do bootlesse cry,
Cursing high Jove, the which them thither sent.
The House of endlesse Paine is built thereby,
In which ten thousand sorts of punishment
The cursed creatures doe eternally torment."

Spenser.

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

LATIN.

Examiner.—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. When was Cicero born, and when elected Consul? Who was his colleague in the Consulship?

2. State the days of the month, according to English computation, on which the four orations against Catiline were respectively delivered.

3. Translate the following passage :—

O conditionem miseram, non modo administrandæ, verum etiam, conservandæ reipublicæ! Nunc si L. Catilina, consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, subito timuerit, sententiam, mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciundi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris, et belli, iter ad fugam, atque in exsilium convenerit; non ille a me spoliatus armis audaciæ, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non se spe conatuque depulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens, in exsilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicetur; et erant, qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum; me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum existimari velint. Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiæ falsæ et iniquæ tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Dicatur sane ejectus esse a me, dummodo eat in exsilium; sed mihi credite, non est iturus. Nunquam ego a diis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiæ meæ levandæ causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium, atque in armis volitare audiatis; sed triduo tamen audietis; multo magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius, quam quod ejecerim; sed cum sint homines, qui illum, cum probectus est, ejectum esse dicant, iidem si interfectus esset, quid dicerent.

4. Distinguish accurately between *exsilium* and *relegatio;* between *municipia* and *coloniæ;* between *ingenuus* and *liber;* and between *rogatio, lex, plebiscitum,* and *senatusconsultum.*

5. State the means by which Cicero learned the nature of Catiline's conspiracy, and next obtained the legal evidence in proof of it.

6. State the general uses of the Latin supine, and give examples of sentences in which it is introduced.

7. Derive etymologically *locuples; atrox; diligentia; iniquus; callidus; nudius; infensus.*

8. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique hujus modi, quod etiam nimis digni assequi possint. Memoria vestra, Quirites, nostræ res alentur, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent, et corroborabuntur; eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero æternam fore, et ad salutem urbis, et ad memoriam consulatus mei, propagatam; unoque tempore in hac republica duos cives extitisse, quorum alter fines vestri imperii, non terræ, sed coeli regionibus terminaret; alter ejusdem imperii domicilium sedemque servaret.

a. Translate this passage.

b. To whom is allusion made in the concluding lines?

9. What Latin adjectives are joined with the genitive? What with the ablative? What with either?

10. State the difference in meaning between *opportunitas* and *occasio;* between *accuso* and *incuso;* between *incendo, accendo,* and *succendo*; between *sodalis, comes, consors* and *socius.*

11. Translate into Latin prose:

"When a government flourishes in conquests, and is secure from foreign attacks, it naturally falls into all the pleasures of luxury; and as these pleasures are very expensive, they put those who are addicted to them upon raising fresh supplies of money, by all the means of rapaciousness and corruption; so that avarice and luxury very often become one complicated principle of action, in those whose hearts are set upon ease, magnificence and pleasure. The most elegant and correct of all the Latin historians observes that, in his time, when the most formidable States in the world were subdued by the Romans, the republic sank into those two vices of a quite different nature, luxury and avarice; and accordingly describes Catiline as one

who coveted the wealth of other men, at the same time that he squandered away his own. This observation on the Commonwealth, when it was at the height of power and riches, holds good of all governments that are settled in a state of ease and prosperity."

Addison.

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English, adhering closely to the text, and explaining all allusions, metaphors, &c., that occur therein :—

نه بيني كه فردا من پيل زور
سرش ۲ چون سپارم بسم ستور
كه باشد زبوني خراج آوري
كه همسر شود با بلند افسري
نشينند ه بر بزمگاه كيان
منم تاج بر سر كمر بر ميان
كرا يارگي كز سر گفتو گوي
زمن جاي آبا كند جست و جوي
كلاه كيان هم كيان را سزد
درين خرتن روميان كي خزد
من از تخمهٔ بهمن و پشت كي
كجا ترسم از رومي سست پي

ز روئین تن درع اسفندیار
بر اورنگ زرین منم یادگار
اگر باز گردد به پیشینه راه
برو روز روشن نگردد سیاه
وگر کشتي آرد بدرباي من
سري بیند افتاده در پاي من
چو دریا به تلخي جوابش دهم
ز خاکش ستانم بآبش دهم
ازان ابر عاصي چنان ریزم آب
که نارد دگر دست بر آفتاب
۲ یعني دشمن

2. What are the meanings of the words and sentences underlined in the following passages :—

فرستادهٔ خاص پروردگار
رسانندهٔ حجت استوار
سیاهي ده خال عباسیان
سپیدي بر چشم شماسیان
فراخی بدو دعوت تنگ را
گواهي بر اعجاز او سنگ را
پیمبر بران ختلي ره نورد
براورد ازین آب گردنده گرد

به ار گوهر جان نثارش کنم
ثنا خواني چار يارش کنم

گهر خر چهار اند و گوهر چهار
فروشنده را با فضولي چه کار

بان چار درويش سلطان نام
شده چار تکبير دولت تمام

N. B.—The above lines have been selected from various parts of the *Sekandar Námeh,* the sense of each couplet, however, is complete.

3. Give a brief outline of the life of Alexander as contained in the *Sekandar Námeh.*

4. *Nizami* opens his account of Alexander's march into Persia in these words :—

سپندي بيار اى جهانديده پير
بر آتش فگن در شبستان مير

What allusion is contained in the words سپندي برآتش فگن ?—Who are meant also by the جهانديده پير of the first, and the مير of the second *Misrah ?*

5. Explain the meaning of the word *bár* in the following passage. State also who were the *Kaián,* and who was *Isfandyár ;* and by what epithet the latter is usually distinguished ?

درخت کيان را فرو ريخت بار
کفن دوخت بر درع اسفنديار

6. Describe the death of Dárá according to *Nizámi.*

7. What account does *Nizámi* give of the origin of his poem the *Sekandar Námeh.*

8. Allusion is made in the following *distich* to the story of *Haroot* and *Zohrah,*—translate the couplet, and relate the legend.

دلم با زبان در سخن پروري
چو هاروت و زهره با فسونگري

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ايلچي سلطنت پناه عبد الله خان بدرگاه آسمان جاه رسيد و اقسام نفايس و هدايا و اصناف تحف به نظر اشرف گذرانيد و ارسال انواع كبوتران ديوان بيگي و نسل و نژاد كبوتران سلطان حسين مرزائي را ضميمه اسباب يگانگي و يک جهتي ساخت الحق كه مشاهدهٔ كبوتران پري پرواز و آمدن جوانان عشق باز باعث مسرت خاطر اشرف شد خصوصا حبيب عشق باز كه سرخيل عشق بازان ماوراء النهر بلكه سر دفتر هنر پردازان دهر است عشق بازي است كه پيش ازانكه زردهٔ بيضه با سفيده پيوندد در مي يابد

که این کبوتر چند چرخ خواهد زد و قبل ازان که
مربّي طبیعت روح حیواني در بیضه بي مددکاري
روزن در قالب کبوتر در آرد مي داند که پروازش
تا کجا است

a. Where is *Mawaraalnahr*,—and why was it so called?

b. What is there remarkable about the passage
که مربي طبیعت روح حیواني در بیضه بي مددکاري
روزن در قالب الخ

2. Translate the following passage:—

a. Give also an explanation of the terms *roz-i-Farwardeen*, and *Mah-i-Illáhi*.

b. What is the exact meaning of the word *Mashsháeen*; what word is it used in opposition to, and what is the difference between them when compounded with the word *Hokama?*

بروز فروردین بست و چهارم امرداد ماه الهي
تذکرهٔ اعاظم حکماي مشائین تبصرهٔ اکابر قدماي
متبحرین امیر فتح الله ازین ظلمت کدهٔ فنا رحلت
نمود

3. Explain the meaning of the expressions:
غبار الودگان خطهٔ خاک – مقدسان عالم بالا – نقطه
اعتدال ربیعي – و نیراعظم in the following passage:—

درین وقت که هنگام رسیدن نیراعظم است
به نقطهٔ اعتدال ربیعي مقدسان عالم بالا را بغبار
الودگان خطهٔ خاک چه قدر نظر رأفت زیاده میگردد

4. What is the derivation and meaning of the word *Mawálid* in the following passage:— اما نظر بعالم بشريت كه اقتضاي تركيب عناصر و موالید است از جدائي ظاهري ان عديم المثال اثار تالم و تحسر در شهرستان باطن بنوعي راه يافته كه عبارت در تعبيران حال كوتاه است

5. Translate into Persian the following passage, adopting, as far as you can, Aboo-al-Fazl's style:—

"He that is too desirous to be loved," says Dr. Johnson, "will soon learn to flatter; and when he has exhausted all the variations of honest praise, and can delight no longer with the civility of truth, he will invent new topics of panegyric, and break out into raptures at virtues and beauties conferred by himself. It is scarcely credible to what degree discernment may be dazzled by the mist of pride, and wisdom infatuated by the intoxication of flattery; or how low the genius may descend by successive gradations of servility, and how swiftly it may fall down the precipice of falsehood."

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning.* 10 *to* 1½.

OORDOO.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Translate into English the following passages:—

شوكت و شان كهون كيا مين تيرے هاتهي كي
چرخ پر جون مه نو ماتهے په يون اسكے كجك

وصف میں اُسکي بزرگي کے پڑھوں اک مطلع
گوش دل سے جو سخن رس متوجہ ہو تنک
اسکي کیجگاہ کي اللہ رے چہرے پہ لتک
کہکشاں جوں شب یلدا میں نمایاں بفلک
بیٹھنے میں ہی وہ کوہ اٹھنے میں ہی ابر سیاہ
عرش رفعت میں ہی اور چلنے میں جوں چرخ اتھک
شجر طور کا ہی چہرے پر اسکے جلوہ
رنگیں تزئین کے لئے جسگھڑي اسکي مستک
جھول پر اسکے ستارونکا کہوں میں کیا حسن
تارے جسطرح رہیں رات اندھیریمیں چھٹک
لیکے خرطوم میں زنجیر بھراوے وہ اگر
اُسکے دانتوں کو یہہ سمجھے جو کوئي ہو زیرک
لیلي نے ہاتھہ نکالے ہیں سیہ خیمے سے
ملنے کو مجنوں کے سن سلسلئے پاکي جھنک
روز میدان اسے دیکھو تو دلاور اتنا
سرکے وہانسے نہ جہانسے کہ زمین جائے سرک
سامنے اسکے وہ چھوٹے ہی پٹاخوں کي لڑي
داغیں سو توپ جو یکمرتبہ همسنگ اٹک

کہنے لگا ہاں وہ کیا یہہ دگا دے گیا
سو نگد اور دوکي جنس گھر سے مپھت لیگیا

سوچکے دلمین کیا بنئے نے پھر یہہ خیال
کیون ہین اسے بیچئے بات کو شہرے مین دال
پاس میرے ہونیکي بات جو اسکي چلے
اور بھي شاید کوئي مجسا ہی احمق ملے
کھونٹے پہ الو کو باندھہ بیٹھے تھا دوکان پر
صبح سے لے تا بشام شام سے لے تا سحر
بوجھے تھا جس سودیکو جو کوئي ہی تیرے یہان
لاوے تھا بنیا وونہین تب یہہ سخن بر زبان
سانچ بتا میرے باپ لینے پر کچھہ تو بھي ہی
سب ہی دیا رام کا یہہ بھي ہی الو بھي ہی

2. Translate the following passage, and explain fully the meaning of the words مصحف آرسي and بدھاوے

کیا کرون شادي قاسم کا مین احوال رقم
واسطے دیکھنے کے آرسي مصحف جس دم
بیاہ کي رات رکھا تخت پہ نوشہ نے قدم
گائے تقدیر و قضا نے یہہ بدھاوے باھم

3. Give the meaning of the words — فرق — زہ — فلک — ملک — احسنت — سر کنت — سوفا ر — کھدنت — زہرۂ برق — توسن — کرّ کنت in the following passage:—

فرق پر جب عدوکے وہ بیٹھے
زہ فلک بولے اور ملک احسنت

گرے تجھہ تیر کا جہان پیکان
قوت بازو سے تیري سرکنت
ہاتھہ سوفار تک نہ پہنچے کبھو
کرے بھرعمر وہان کوئي جو کھدنت
زہرۂ برق آب ہو جاوے
تیرے توسن کي گر سنے کرّکنت

4. Paraphrase the following lines:—

سچ کہو کسے تمھاري نئي لاگي ھی لگن
کیا ھوا کسکو ٹھگا کسکا لیا ھاتھہ میں من
ھو گئے اور تنک ھی میں کچھہ اب پھیر نین
کیا ھوئے تمنے جو ھم ساتھہ کئے تھے وہ بچن
دل مرا ٹوٹ گیا تجسے اپ ای عہد شکن
حیف صد حیف کہ قدر اسکي نہ تو جاني سجن
دل کہ طومار وفا بود من محزون را
پارہ کردند ندانستہ بتان مضمون را

5. Translate the following couplet:—

صحن چمن میں گلگون گر تیرے زیر ران ھو
ھر گل پیادہ ھو کر وھان طرّقوا کنان ھو

6. What is the meaning of the phrase یاداناچھتي کادود in the following lines; give the meaning also of the

word *'aaq* (عاق) and state how many kinds of *taláq* (طلاق) there are, and the difference between them :—

تسپہ یون پیش آیا یہہ مردود
یاد آیا اُسے چھتّي کا دود
چاہتا تھا کرے یہہ اسکو عاق
اور ما کو بھي اسکي دیوے طلاق

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5¾.

OORDOO.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Translate into English the following passage :—

القصہ جسدن وہ دن آیا صبح کو جوگي مانند
آفتاب کے نکل آیا اور دریا مین نہایا اور پیرا پار
جاکر پھر ایا اور بھبھوت بھسم تمام بدن مین لگایا
وہ گورا بدن مانند انگارے کے راکھہ مین چھپایا
اور ماتھے پر ملاگیر کا تّیکا دیا لنگوٹ باندھہ کر
انگوچھا کاندھے پر ڈالا بالون کا جورّا باندھا
موچھون پر تاؤ دیکر چڑھوان اِڑّیایا اسکے چہرے سے
یہہ معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ ساري دنیا اسکے نزدیک کچھہ
قدر نہین رکھتي ایک قلمدان جرّاؤ بغل مین لے کر
ایک ایک کي طرف دیکھتا اور نسخہ دیتا ہوا میرے

نزدیک آپہنچا جب میري اور اسکي چارنظرین هوئین
کھڑا رہ کر غور مین گیا اور مجھسے کہنے لگا همارے
ساتھہ آو مین همراہ هولیا

تب ملکہ نے کہا کہ قبلۂ عالم اپ سنا هی کہ سچا
بات کڑوا لگاهی سو اس وقت مین اپنے زندگي سي
هاتھہ دهو کر عرض کرتے هین اور جو کچھہ میري
قسمت مین لکھنے والے نے لکھي هی اسکا مٹاني والے
کوئي نہین

Point out the inaccuracies in the above written passage,—explain also the literal and metaphorical sense of the words قبلہ عالم and how they are generally used?

3. Translate the following *distich*, and show accurately the connection between the two *misrahs*. (a) Point out the peculiarity in the use of the words بدولت

اس عشق کي بدولت کیا کیا خرابیان هین
دل مین اداسیان هین اور اضطرابیان هین

4. What is the meaning of the expression جیسي پري کا سایہ هوتا in the following passage:—

جب نظرون سے غائب هوا یہہ حالت هوگئي
جیسي پري کا سایہ هوتا

5. Translate the following *distich* accurately, and give the English phrase in use for expressing the sentiment it contains. (*a*) Why is the verb دی in the feminine gender.

نہیں محتاج زبور کا جسي خوبي خدانے دي
کہ جیسي خوشنما لگتا ھی دیکھو چاند بن گہنے

6. Translate into elegant, and at the same time idiomatic, Hindoostani prose, the following passages from *Cicero* :—

"I shall soon treat of the means to acquire this art of winning and retaining the affections of mankind; but first a few things must be premised Who is insensible what great influence fortune has in both ways, either upon our prosperity or adversity? When we sail with her favouring breeze we are carried to the most desirable landing-places. When she opposes us we are reduced to distress. Some of the accidents of fortune herself, however, are more unfrequent; for instance storms, tempests, shipwrecks, ruins or burnings, which spring from inanimate things—blows, bites, or attacks of brutes. These accidents, I say, happen more seldom."

7. Explain the meaning of and allusion contained in the words طاق کسریٰ and قصر نعمان in the following passage :—

اور مزدور جلدست بلاؤ جو اس مکان پر ایک
عمارت پادشاهانه که طاق کسریٰ کا جفت هو اور
قصر نعمان سے سبقت لیجاے اور شهر پناه اور باغ
اور باولي تیار هو

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Relate fully the circumstances which attended the death of *'Omar-ibn-al-Khattáb ;* the year (A. H.) in which it took place ; his age at the time ; and any differences of opinion that may have existed on the point, as cited by *Sayooti.*

2. What were the causes which led to the murder of *'Othman b'Affán' ?* Give also the date (B. A.) of this occurrence, and the place of his burial.

3. When and where was *Ally* proclaimed *Khalifah,* and at the time of his accession were there any others who divided with him popular favor ?

(a.) Give an account of the battle of the *Camel* (وقعة الجمل) stating why it was so called.

(b.) Give *in Arabic* a brief and concise sketch of the lives of *Ally* and his two sons by *Fatimah,* as contained in *Sayooti's* History.

4. Translate into English the following passage :—

عليك سلام الله يا خير من علا
على منبر قد حف اعلامه النصر
و افضل من عم الانام و عمهم
بسيرته الحسنى و كان له الامر
و افضل اهل الارض شرقا و مغربا
و من جده من اجله نزل القطر

لقد شنفت اسماعنا منک خطبة
و موعظة فصل یلین له الصخر
ملأت بها کل القلوب مهابة
فقد رجفت من خوف تخویفها مصر
وزدت بها عدنان مجدا موثلا
فاضحی بها بین الانام لک الفخر
و سدت بنی العباس حتی لقد غدا
یباهی بک السجاد و العالم البحر
فلله عصر انت فیه امامنا
ولله دین انت فیه لنا الصدر
بقیت علی الایام و الملک کلما
تقادم عصر انت فیه اتی عصر
و اصبحت بالعید السعید مهنأ
تشرفنا فیه صلوتک و النحر

5. Translate the following *Hadíth* :—

ان الدجال یخرج بالمشرق من ارض یقال لها
خراسان یتبعه اقوام کان وجوههم المجانّ المطرقة

6. In what manner did the Khalífah *Motawakkil Ala-Allah* show his hatred and contempt for Ally and his progeny?

(a.) What was his treatment of *Yaqoob-b-Al-Sakkit*?

7. Sayooti mentions that in one night a *Khalifah* was born, one succeeded to the *Khaláfat*, and one died. Give the date (A. H.) and the names of the *Khalifahs*.

8. Render the following passage into English :—

طيف الّم بذي سلم بين الخيم يطوى الاكم جار نعم
يشفى القسم ممن لثم و ملتزم فيه هضم اذا يضمّ
ذاوي اللمم ثم انصرم فلم انم شوقا و همّ اللوم ذم كم
ثم كم يوم الاضم اجدّ لم كل العلم فما انهدم هو العلم
و المعتصم خير النسم خالا و عم حوى الهمم وما احتلم
طود اشم سمح الشيم جلى الظلم كالبدر تم رعى الذمم
حمى الحرم فلم يرم خصّ و عمّ بما قسم له النعم مع
النقم و الخير جمّ اذا ابتسم و الماء دم اذا انتقم

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

1. Translate the following passage; and explain the meanings of the terms *Bai'i* (بيع) and *'Itq* (عتق) taken in their literal, and technical or legal sense. State also how many species of *Bai'i* there are?

فان القاضي سيحكم لهم اما بالبيع او بالعتق او
بالتخفيف و الاحسان اليهم اى البهائم

2. Construe and parse the following sentence, pointing out specially which of the proper names contained therein are *inflective* (منصرف) and which *uninflective* (غيرمنصرف) nouns.

و كان في من اخذ اسيرا عزازيل ابليس اللعين فرعون آدم و حواء و هو اذ ذاک صبی لم يدرک

3. Translate into English the following passage :—

و منها ما تدفع المكاره و المضار بالتحصن و الاختفاء في الاحجرة و الثقب مثل النمل و الفار كما قال الله تعالى حكاية عن النملة قالت نملة يا ايها النمل ادخلوا مساكنكم لايحطمنكم سليمان و جنوده و هم لا يشعرون و منها ما قد البسه الله تعالى من الجلود الثخينة الخرزية كالسلحفاة و السرطان و الحلزون و ذوات الاصداف من حيوان البحر و منها ما تدفع المكاره و الضرر عن انفسها بادخال رؤسها تحت اذنابها كالقنفذ

4. Paraphrase in Arabic the following passage, giving the vowel points throughout. N. B.—The meaning of any word or words that may be retained must be fully given.

و لما فرغ البيغا زعيم الجوارح من كلامه قال الملک لمن حوله من حكماء الجن و الانس اخبروني من الذي يحمل الى الارضة ذلک الطين الذي به تبني على

نفسها تلك الازاج و العقود مثل الرواق و الدهاليز
وهي دابة ليس لها رجلان تعدو بهما و لا جناحان تطير
بهما فقال رجل من العبرانيين نعم ايها الملك سمعنا
ان الجن تحمل اليها ذلك الطين مكافاة لها على ما
اسند اليها من الاحسان في اليوم الذي اكلت منسأة
سليمان بن داوُد فخرّ و علمت الجن بموته و هربت
و نجت من العذاب المهين

5. Translate into Arabic the following passage :—

"An oath is that whereby we call God to witness the truth of what we say, with a curse upon ourselves, either implied or expressed, should it prove false. Now while the sacredness of oaths is still held as a principle of morals, the lawfulness of their administration is doubted by many, and their efficacy perhaps by the majority of modern society."

TUESDAY, *April 6th—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

ततः स सम्प्रेक्ष्य शरद्भुजाश्रियं
शरद्भुजालोकनलोलचक्षुषम् ।
उवाच यक्षस्तमनोदितोऽपि गां
नहीङ्गितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति ॥
इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः
कृतार्थयन्ती जगतः फलैः क्रियाः ।

जयश्रियं पार्थ पृथूकरोतु ते
शरत् प्रसन्नाम्बुरनम्बुवारिदा ॥
उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यता
नदीरनौद्धत्यमपङ्कता मही ।
नवैर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवस्थिरं
तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः ॥
पतन्ति नास्मिन् विशदाः पतत्रिणो
धृतेन्द्रचापा न पयोदपंक्तयः ।
तथापि पुष्णाति नभः श्रियं
परां न रम्यमाहार्य्यमपेक्षते गुणम् ॥
विहाय वांछामुदिते मदात्यया
दरक्तकंठस्य रते शिखंडिनः ।
श्रुतिः श्रयत्युन्मदहंसनिस्वनं
गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः ॥
अमी पृथुस्तम्बभृतः पिशंगतां गता
विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः ।
विकाशि वप्राम्भसि गंधसूचितं
नमन्ति निघ्नातुमिवासितोत्पलम् ॥
मृणालिनीनामनुरंजितं त्विषा
विभिन्नमम्भोजपलाशशोभया ।
पयः स्फुरच्छालिशिखापिशंगितं
द्रुत धनुष्खडमिवाहिविद्विषः ॥
अदीपितं वैद्युतजातवेदसा
सिताम्बुदच्छेदतिरोहितातपम् ।

ततान्तरं सान्तरवारिशीकरैः
शिवं नभोवर्त्म सरीजवायुभिः ॥
सितच्छदानामपदिश्य धावतां
रतैरमीषां ग्रथिताः पतत्रिणाम् ।
प्रकुर्वते वारिदरोधनिर्गताः
परस्परालापमिवामला दिशः ॥

Answer the following questions :—

1. नहीङ्गितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति—अस्य कोऽर्थः कश्चिदत्रालङ्कारोऽस्ति नवा।

2. इयं शिवाया इत्यादि—अस्य श्लोकस्य व्याख्यां लिख।

3. नवैर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः—अस्य कोऽर्थः।

4. न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणम्—अस्य कोऽर्थः।

5. विहाय वांछामित्यादि—अस्य श्लोकस्य व्याख्यां लिख।

6. निघ्नातुमिवेत्यत्र इवशब्दः कस्यालंकारस्य द्योतकः।

7. सितच्छदानामित्यादि—अस्य श्लोकस्य व्याख्यां लिख।

8. शरद्गुणालोकनलोलचक्षुषम्—अनम्बुवारिदा—स्फुरच्छालिशिखापिशंगितम्—सितांबुदच्छेदतिरोहितातपम्—

एतेषां समासवाक्यानि लिख।

VIRACHARITA.

रामः। तत् किमित्यतिवाष्पायितं भवता।

जामदग्न्यः। न किंचित्।

संभूयैव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते
यत्रालोकपथावतारिणि रतिं प्रस्तौति नेत्रोत्सवः।
स त्वं नूतन एव कंकणधरः श्रीमान् प्रियश्चेतसो
हंतव्यः परिभूतवान् गुरुमिति प्रागेव दूयामहे॥

रामः। भार्गव ज्ञायते मामनुकंपस इति।

जामदग्न्यः। अरे किमुत त्रातोऽसि।

अमृताध्मातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते।
कुठारः कंबुकंठस्य कस्य कंठे पतिष्यति॥

रामः। सत्यमेव करुणया प्रतिक्षिप्तोऽसि।

जामदग्न्यः। आः मय्येव भ्रुकुटीधरः संवृत्तः। अरे क्षत्रियडिंभ त्वं किल शिशुर्नववधूटिका-परिग्रह इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः।

सुप्रसिद्धः प्रवादोऽयमितिहेति च गीयते।
जामदग्न्यः स्वयं रामो मातुर्मूर्धानमाच्छिनत्॥

Answer the following questions:—

1. संभूयैवेत्यादि पूर्वार्द्धस्य व्याख्यां लिख।

2. कंकणधरशब्दस्य कोऽर्थः।

3. परिभूतवान् गुरुमिति—कोऽसौ गुरुः कथंवासौ रामेण परिभूत इति।

4. अमृताध्मातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते—अस्य कोऽर्थः।

5. त्वं किल शिशुर्नववधूटिकापरिग्रह इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः—अस्य कोऽर्थः।

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

अथ जानपदो विप्रः शिशुमप्राप्तयौवनम्।
अवतार्य्यांकशय्यास्थं दारि चक्रंद भूपतेः॥
शोचनीयासि वसुधे या त्वं दशरथाच्युता।
रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता॥
श्रुत्वा तस्य शुचो हेतुं गोप्ता जिघ्राय राघवः।
नह्यकालभवो मृत्युरिच्छ्वाकुपदमस्पृशत्॥
स मुहूर्त्तं क्षमस्वेति द्विजमाश्वास्य दुःखितम्।
थान सस्मार कौवेर वैवस्वतजिगीषया॥
आत्तशस्त्रस्तदध्यास्य प्रस्थितः स रघूद्वहः।
उच्चचार पुरस्तस्य गूढ़रूपा सरस्वती॥
राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्त्तते।
तमन्विष्य प्रशमयेर्भवितासि ततः कृती॥
इत्याप्तवचनाद्रामो विनेष्यन् वर्णविक्रियाम्।
दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना॥

2. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit :—

"Having resided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains

of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature through all its variations. From Persia, I travelled through Syria, and for three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers of the Northern and Western nations of Europe;—the nations which are now in possession of all power and all knowledge, whose armies are irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts of the globe. When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom, and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to wish for any thing that may not be obtained: a thousand arts, of which we never heard, are continually labouring for their convenience and pleasure; and whatever their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce."

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½

BENGALI.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

MOHABHARAT.

মুনি বলে মহাশয়, শুন শ্রীজনমেজয়,
হেন মতে নিবসে পাণ্ডব।
এক দিন আচম্বিত, শ্রীনারদ উপনীত,
সর্ব্বত্র গমন মনোজব ॥
জ্ঞেয় জ্ঞান যোগ যুজ্য, অমর অসুর পূজ্য,
চতুর্ব্বেদ জিহ্বাগ্রেতে বৈসে।
ব্রহ্মার অঙ্গেতে জন্ম, বিজ্ঞ যত ব্রহ্মকর্ম্ম,
ব্রহ্মাণ্ড সৃজেন অনায়াসে ॥

পরমার্থ অনুবন্ধি, বিজ্ঞেয় বিগ্রহ সন্ধি,
কলহ গায়নে বড় প্রীত।
শিরেতে পিঙ্গল জটা, ললাটে পিঙ্গল ফোঁটা,
শ্রবণে কুণ্ডল উল্লাসিত॥
মুখে হরি নাম স্রবে, ভুজস্থ বীণার রবে,
গতি মন্দ যেমন মাতঙ্গ।
বারিজ নয়ন যুগে, বহে বারি যেন মেঘে,
পুলকে কদম্ব পুষ্প অঙ্গ॥
শরদিন্দু মুখাম্বুজ, আজানুলম্বিত ভুজ,
প্রজ্বল অনল দীপ্তকায়।
পরিধান কৃষ্ণাজিন, সঙ্গে মুনি কত জন,
উপনীত পাণ্ডবসভায়॥
দেখিয়া নারদ ঋষি, যে ছিল সভায় বসি,
সম্ভ্রমে উঠিল ততক্ষণে।
আস্তে ব্যস্তে ধর্ম্মসুত, সহোদরগণযুত,
প্রণাম করেন সে চরণে॥
সুগন্ধ উদক দিয়া, পদযুগ পাখালিয়া,
বসিতে দিলেন সিংহাসন।
যথা শিষ্টব্যবহার, পাদ্য অর্ঘ্য দিয়া তাঁর,
ভক্তিভাবে করেন পূজন॥
তবে মুনি স্নেহবশে, জিজ্ঞাসেন মৃদুভাষে,
কহ রাজা ভদ্র আপনার।
কুলের কৌলিক কর্ম্ম, ধন উপার্জ্জন ধর্ম্ম,
নির্বিঘ্নেতে হয় কি তোমার॥
সাধু বিজ্ঞ যত জন, অনুরক্ত মন্ত্রিগণ,
এ সবার রাখ কি বচন।
একক অনেক সহ, বিচার কি না করহ,
কার্য্যে না কি রাখ মুখ্যগণ॥

ভক্ষ্য দ্রব্য যথাযথ, ন্যায় মূলে কিন কত,
না রাখত দ্বিজের দক্ষিণা।
তব অনুরক্ত যত, ভয়ে কি শরণাগত,
দুঃখত না পায় কোন জনা॥
বিজ্ঞ যোগ্য পুরোহিত, দৈবজ্ঞ জ্যোতিষবিত,
আছে কি বন্দক বিনোদক।
অনাথ অতিথি লোকে, আগুন ব্রাহ্মণ মুখে,
সদা দেহ ঘৃত অন্নোদক॥
রাজ্যের যতেক রাজা, পায় যথোচিত পূজা,
সবে অনুগতত তোমার।
ধান্য ধন বহু মত, উদক আয়ুধ যত,
পূর্ণ করিয়াছত ভাণ্ডার॥
প্রাতঃকালে নিদ্রাবেশ, বৈকালেতে ক্রীড়ারস,
আলস্য ইন্দ্রিয় নিবারণ।
ধর্ম্ম কর্ম্মে ধন ব্যয়, কর নিত্য উপচয়,
পুত্রবৎ পাল প্রজাগণ॥

Answer the following questions :—

1. "সর্ব্বত্র গমন মনোজব,"—এ স্থলে মনোজব পদের অর্থ কি? এই পদে সমাস আছে কি না? যদি থাকে সে সমাসের নাম কি? যে দুই শব্দে সমাস হইয়াছে উহাদিগের পৃথক পৃথক অর্থ লিখ।

2. "বিজ্ঞ যত ব্রহ্মকর্ম্ম,"—ইহার অর্থ স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখ।

3. "পরমার্থ অনুবন্ধি, বিজ্ঞেয় বিগ্রহ সন্ধি, কলহ গায়নে বড় প্রীত,"—এই শ্লোকার্দ্ধের অর্থ কি?

4. "বারিজ নয়ন যুগে, বহে বারি যেন মেঘে, পুলকে কদম্ব পুষ্প অঙ্গ,"—বারিজ নয়ন যুগে এই স্থলে বারিজ

শব্দের অর্থ কি? এই শব্দে ঐ অর্থ বুঝায় কেন? আর এই শব্দের সহিত নয়ন শব্দের কিরূপে অন্বয় হইবেক? নারদের নয়ন যুগে কি কারণে বারি বহিতেছে? পুলকে কদম্ব পুষ্প অঙ্গ ইহার অর্থ ও তাৎপর্য্য কি?

5. "শরদিন্দু মুখাম্বুজ, আজানুলম্বিত ভুজ, প্রজ্বল অনল দীপ্তকায়,"—এই শ্লোকার্দ্ধের অর্থ লিখ, কোন স্থলে কি সমাস আছে বল? এবং যে কয়েকটী শব্দ আছে পৃথক পৃথক লিখিয়া প্রত্যেকের অর্থ লিখ।

6. "পরিধান কৃষ্ণাজিন,"—কৃষ্ণাজিন পদের অর্থ কি? এক শব্দ কি দুই শব্দ? যদি দুই শব্দ হয় তবে পৃথক করিয়া লিখ, আর ঐ দুই শব্দে কি সমাস আছে, এবং সমাস হইয়া দুই শব্দের কি অবয়ব পরিবর্ত্ত হইয়াছে বল?

7. "দেখিয়া নারদ ঋষি, যে ছিল সভায় বসি, সম্ভ্রমে উঠিল ততক্ষণে,"—এই স্থলে ঋষি পদে কোন কারক আছে বল? উঠিল ক্রিয়ার কর্ত্তা কে? ততক্ষণে এই পদের অর্থ কি?

8. "আস্তে ব্যস্তে ধর্ম্মসুত, সহোদরগণযুত,"—ধর্ম্মসুত শব্দে কোন ব্যক্তিকে বুঝাইতেছে? এই শব্দে ঐ ব্যক্তিকে বুঝায় কেন?

9. "সুগন্ধি উদক দিয়া,"—এ স্থলে "দিয়া" ক্রিয়াপদ কি না?

10. "যথা শিষ্টব্যবহার,"—এই অংশের অর্থ কি?

11. "কার্য্যে না কি রাখ মুখ্যগণ,"—ইহার অথ লিখ।

12. "তব অনুরক্ত যত, ভয়ে কি শরণাগত,"—ইহার অর্থ কি? আর শরণাগত পদে কি সমাস হইয়াছে বল? এবং ঐ দুই শব্দের পৃথক পৃথক অর্থ লিখ।

13. "বিজ্ঞ যোগ্য পুরোহিত, দৈবজ্ঞ জ্যোতিষবিত, আছে কি বন্দক বিনোদক,"—দৈবজ্ঞ বন্দক ও বিনোদক শব্দের অর্থ স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখ।

14. "অনাথ অতিথি লোকে, আগুন ব্রাহ্মণ মুখে, সদা দেহ ঘৃত অন্নোদক,"—এই শ্লোকার্দ্ধের অর্থ কি?

15. "প্রাতঃকালে নিদ্রাবেশ,"—ইত্যাদি এই শ্লোকের অর্থ লিখ।

POOROOSH PARIKHYA.

গোদাবরী নদী তীরে বিশালা নামে এক নগরী তাহাতে সমুদ্রসেন নামে এক রাজা ছিলেন। তাঁহার পুত্র চন্দ্রসেন নামা তিনি অত্যন্ত সরলহৃদয়। তাঁহাকে দেখিয়া সেই নগরবাসী কোন বঞ্চক বণিক্ রাজপুত্রের ধনাপহরণে চিন্তা করিল। তাহা পণ্ডিতেরা কহিয়াছেন, যেমত মৃগ সকল ব্যাঘ্রের ভক্ষণীয় হয়, এবং সর্পেরা গরুড়ের ভক্ষ্য হয়, এবং অন্য পক্ষিগণ সাঁচান পক্ষির ভক্ষ্য হয়; সেই প্রকার সাধুলোক কুলোকের ভক্ষণীয় হয়। অতএব বণিক্ বিবেচনা করিল যে এই রাজকুমার অতি সুপ্রকৃতি ইহার ধন আমার সুখগ্রাহ্য হইবে, সেই কারণ ইহার উপাসনা করি। পরে বণিক্ সেই রাজপুত্রের সেবা করিতে লাগিল। তিন্তিড়ী ফলের ন্যায় দুর্জনের প্রকৃতি প্রথম সুরসা পরিণামে বিরসা হয়। বণিক্ সেই প্রকৃতিদ্বারা সেবা করত নানোপসনাতে রাজকুমারকে বশীভূত করিল।

Answer the following questions:—

1. সাধুলোক কুলোকের ভক্ষণীয় হয়,—ইহার অর্থ ও তাৎপর্য্য কি?

2. ইহার ধন আমার সুখগ্রাহ্য হইবে,—এ স্থলে সুখগ্রাহ্য শব্দের অর্থ কি বল?

3. তিন্তিড়ী ফলের ন্যায় দুর্জ্জনের প্রকৃতি প্রথম সুরসা পরিণামে বিরসা হয়,—ইহার অর্থ ও তাৎপর্য্য লিখ।

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

BENGALI.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

Translate the following passage into English :—

এক দিবস মাধব্য, প্রভাতে গাত্রোত্থান করিয়া, যৎপরোনাস্তি বিরক্ত হইয়া মনে মনে কহিতে লাগিলেন, এই মৃগয়াশীল রাজার সহচর হইয়া আমার প্রাণ গেল। প্রতিদিন প্রাতঃকালে মৃগয়ায় যাইতে হয়, এবং এই মৃগ, ঐ বরাহ, এই শার্দ্দূল, এই করিয়া মধ্যাহ্নকাল পর্য্যন্ত বনে বনে ভ্রমণ করিতে হয়। গ্রীষ্মকালে পল্লল ও নদ নদী সকল শুষ্ক প্রায় হইয়া আইসে; যে অল্প প্রমাণ জল থাকে, তাহাও বৃক্ষের গলিত পত্র সকল অনবরত পতিত হওয়াতে অত্যন্ত কটু ও কষায় হইয়া উঠে। পিপাসা পাইলে সেই বিরস বারি পান করিতে হয়। আহারের সময় নিয়মিত নাই; প্রতিদিন অনিয়ত সময়েই আহার করিতে হয়। আহার সামগ্রীর মধ্যে শূল্যমাংসই অধিকাংশ; তাহাও প্রত্যহ সুচারুরূপ পাক করা হয় না। আর প্রাতঃকাল অবধি মধ্যাহ্নকাল পর্য্যন্ত অশ্ব পৃষ্ঠে পরিভ্রমণ করিয়া সর্ব্ব শরীর বেদনায় এরূপ অভিভূত হইয়া থাকে, যে রাত্রিতেও সুখে নিদ্রা যাইতে পারি না। রাত্রি শেষে নিদ্রার আবেশ হয়; কিন্তু ব্যাধগণের বন গমন কোলাহলে অতি প্রত্যুষেই নিদ্রাভঙ্গ হইয়া যায়; ত্বরায় যে এই সকল ক্লেশের অবসান হইবেক তাহারও সম্ভাবনা দেখিতেছি না। সে দিবস আমরা পশ্চাৎ পড়িলে, একাকী এক মৃগের অনুসরণক্রমে তপোবনে প্রবিষ্ট হইয়া, আমাদের দুর্ভাগ্যক্রমে শকুন্তলা নাম্নী এক

তাপসকন্যা নিরীক্ষণ করিয়াছেন। তাহাকে দেখিয়া অবধি আর নগর গমনের কথাও মুখে আনেন না। এই ভাবিতে ভাবিতেই রাত্রি প্রভাত হইয়া গেল, একবারও চক্ষু মুদি নাই।

Translate the following passage into Bengali :—

"Having resided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature through all its variations. From Persia, I travelled through Syria, and for three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers of the Northern and Western nations of Europe; the nations which are now in possession of all power and all knowledge, whose armies are irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts of the globe. When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom, and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to wish for any thing that may not be obtained: a thousand arts, of which we never heard, are continually labouring for their convenience and pleasure; and whatever their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce."

TUESDAY, *April 6th —Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

HINDEE.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

RAMAYUN.

1. श्रुति सेतु पालक राम तुमं जगदीश माया जानकी।
जो सृजति जग पालति हरति रुख पाइ कृपानिधानकी॥

2. जो सहसशीस अहीश महीधर लषण सचराचर धनी।
सुर काज धरि नरराज तनु चले दलन खल निशि-
चर अनी॥

3. राम सरूप तुह्मार वचन अगोचर बुद्धि पर।
अभिगति अकथ अपार नेति नेति नित निगम कह॥

4. जगपेखन तुम देखनिहारे।
बिधि हरि शंभु नचावन हारे॥

5. तेउ न जानहिं मर्म्म तुह्मारा।
और तुमहिं को जानन हारा॥

6. सो जानै जेहि देऊ जनाई।
जानत तुह्मै तुमहिं होइ जाई॥

7. तुह्मारी कृपा तुह्महि रघुनंदन।
जानत भक्त भक्ति उरचंदन॥

8. चिदानंदमय देह तुह्मारी।
बिगत बिकार जान अधिकारी॥

9. नरतनु धरेऊ संत सुरकाजा।
कहऊ करऊ जस प्राकृत राजा॥

Answer the following questions:—

1. प्रथम और द्वितीय स्लोकोंका अर्थ खड़ी बोली में लिखो।

2. बुद्धि पर, अकथ, अपार—इन तिन पदों का अर्थ क्या है?

3. नेति नेति नित निगम कह,—इस् का अर्थ स्पष्ट कर लिखो।

4. बिधि हरि शंभु नचावन हारे,—इस् का तात्पर्य्य क्या है?

5. जानत तुम्हैं तुमहिं होइ जाई,—इस् का अर्थ स्पष्ट कर लिखो।

6. नरतनु धरेऊ संत सुरकाजा। कहऊ करऊ जस प्राकृत राजा॥—इस् श्लोक का अर्थ क्या है?

SABHABILAS.

1. गुन वारौ संपत लहै लहै न गुन बिन कोय। काढ़ै नीर पतालतें जौ गुनयुत घट होय॥—इस् का अर्थ लिखो।

2. कोऊ दूर न कर सकै उलटे बिधि के अंक। उदधि पिता तऊ चंद कौ धोय न सक्यौ कलंक॥—इस् का अर्थ क्या है?

3. समझाये समझत नहीं पलक देत नहीं चैन। नीर भरे प्यासे रहे निपट अनौखे नैन॥—नीर भरे प्यासे रहे—इस् का अर्थ कहो?

4. बाला प्रथम बियोगिनी घरही घर पूछंत। बलमपयाने ऐ सखी बलयाहू बाढ़ंत॥—इस् श्लोक का तात्पर्य्य क्या है?

5. बिरही लोयन में रहत तिय बिन नीर गंभीर।
मीन रहत सब नीर में इन मीन में नीर॥—मीन रहत सब नीर में इन मीन में नीर—इस् का अर्थ औ अभिप्राय लिखो।

6. धन बाढ़ै मन बढ़ गयौ नाहिन मन घट होय।
जा जल संग बढ़ै जलज जलघट घटै न सोय॥—इस् स्लोक का तात्पर्य्य लेकर एक क्षुद्र प्रस्ताव लिखो।

TUESDAY, *April 6th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

HINDEE.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

राजा युधिष्ठिर पांडव औ कौरवों को ले गंगास्नान को बाजेगाजे से गये। तीर पर जाय दंडवत कर रज लगाय आचमन कर स्त्रीसहित नीर में पैठे। उन के साथ सब ने स्नान किया। पुनि न्हाय धोय सध्या पूजन से निचिंत होय बस्त्र आभूषण को पहन सब को साथ लिये राजा युधिष्ठिर कहां आते हैं कि जहां मयदैत्य ने अति सुन्दर मन्दिर सुबर्ण के रतन जटित बनाये थे वहां जाय राजा युधिष्ठिर सिंहासन पर बिराजे। उस काल गंधर्व गुन गाते थे। चारण बन्दी जन यश बखान ते थे। सभा के बीच पातर नृत्य करती थी। इस बीच राजा युधिष्ठिर के आने के समाचार पाय राजा दुर्योधन भी कपट स्नेह किये

वहां मिलने को बड़ी धुमधाम से आया। वहां मय ने चौक के बीच ऐसा काम किया था कि जो कोई जाता तिसे थल में जल का भ्रम होता था औ जल में थल का। जों राजा दुर्योधन मन्दिर में पैठा तों उसे थल देख जल का भ्रम ऊवा। उस ने बस्त्र समेट उठाय लिये। पुनि आगे बढ़ जल देख उसे थल का धोखा ऊवा जों पांव बढ़ाया तों उस के कपड़े भींगे। यह चरित्र देख सब सभा के लोग खिलखिला उठे। राजा युधिष्ठिर ने हंसी को रोक मुंह फेर लिया। सब के हस पड़ते ही राजा दुर्योधन अति लज्जित हो महा क्रोध कर उलटा फिर गया। सभा में बैठ कह ने लगा कि कृष्ण का बल पाय युधिष्ठिर को अति अभिमान ऊवा है। आज सभा में बैठ मेरी हांसी की। इस का पलटा मैं लू औ उस का गर्व तोड़ूं तो मेरा नाम दुर्योधन नहीं तो नहीं।

2. Translate the following passage into Hindee :—

"Having resided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature through all its variations. From Persia, I travelled through Syria, and for three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers of the Northern and Western nations of Europe; the nations which are now in possession of all power and all knowledge, whose armies are irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts

of the globe. When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom, and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to wish for any thing that may not be obtained: a thousand arts, of which we never heard, are continually labouring for their convenience and pleasure; and what their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce."

WEDNESDAY, *April 7th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

1. Give a sketch of the rise of Philip I of Macedon. To what causes do you attribute his success against the Greeks?

2. Give a short history of the Maccabæan family unt" the death of John Hyrcanus. Compare them with the leaders of the Phocians in the second sacred war.

3. What were the principal agrarian laws? Briefly describe the political state of Rome when each was brought forward.

4. Describe the condition of the Spartan *Periæci* and Helots, the Saxon Ceorls, and the Norman Villeins; and compare them with the Sudras of Manu's Code.

5. Give a history of the Italian states after their conquest by Rome until the end of the Social war.

6. Compare the state of the Jewish nation in the time of Solomon and Jehoshaphat.

7. Describe the principal mountain ranges of Greece and Palestine, and show how they influenced the history of each country.

8. Give the dates of the following events; The death of Alexander the Great; the battles of Mantineia, Cannæ, Pharsalia, Flodden Field, and Blenheim; the Babylonish captivity; the discovery of America; and the accession of Humayun, Aurungzib, and Edward I.

9. Discuss the historical evidence for Elphinstone's "Hindu Period," with especial reference to the Mahabharata war and the era of Asoka.

WEDNESDAY, *April 7th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—E. B. COWELL, ESQ., M A.

1. What are the principal arguments for and against the opinion that the Brahmanical tribes were a race of foreign conquerors.

2. Give a short history of the Rajput tribes from the accession of Akbar to the death of Bahadur Shah.

3. Compare the extent and internal strength of the Mogul empire at the beginning and end of Aurungzib's reign. Shew by facts from Elphinstone's history the causes of its decline.

4. A short sketch of the life of Asof Jah.

5. Give the history of Parliamentary taxation from the reign of Edward I to 1641. How far was the principle recognised under Charles II, and shew how it influenced his reign?

6. Discuss James the First's title to the crown of England. Who was George I, and by what right did he succeed Anne?

7. Give the dates and the principal terms of the treaties of Bretigni, Utrecht, and Bassein.

8. What kings of England came to the throne, while in their minority? Trace any effects which it may have produced on their reigns.

9. Mention the scenes of the principal events in the campaigns against Scindia and Holkar, and give their latitude and longitude.

THURSDAY, *April 8th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—REV. THOS. SMITH.

1. Convert the number 3,78,462 into the scale whose base is 7.

2. A class consists of eleven boys, in how many ways may they be arranged?

3. Given the binomial theorem as proved for positive integer indices, prove it for negative and fractional indices

4. Investigate a formula for finding the value of an annuity for a given number of years.

5. Find by the method of Indeterminate Co-efficients the value of Log $(1 \pm x.)$

6. Find the value of the base of the Napierian system.

7. Of all triangles having the same base and perimeter, the greatest is that which is isosceles.

8. The squares of the sides of any triangle are together triple of the squares of the distances of the angles from

the point of intersection of lines drawn from them to the bi-sections of the opposite sides.

9. Construct a triangle, being given the base, vertical angle and altitude.

THURSDAY, *April 8th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—REV. THOS. SMITH.

1. If four diverging lines cut any line harmonically, they will cut any other intercepted line harmonically.

2. There can be only five regular solids.

3. If through the extremities of the transverse axis of an ellipse two tangents be drawn to meet a third, the circle described on the intercepted tangent will pass through the foci.

4. Investigate the value of the altitude of a triangle in terms of the sides.

5. A particle at the centre of a regular hexagon is impelled towards the angles by six forces proportional to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

6. If two bodies be dropped from the same point, but not at the same time, the distance between them increases in arithmetical progression.

7. Give a distinct explanation of the construction of the barometer, and explain how it is applicable (1) as a weather-glass, and (2) as an instrument for the measurement of heights.

8. Explain the law of refraction when a ray passes from a rarer to a denser, and from a denser to a rarer medium.

9. There *must* be two eclipses in a year, and there *may* be seven: Prove this.

FRIDAY, *April 9th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.

1. Explain how a copper caste may be taken from a plaster one by the aid of the galvanic battery.

2. Describe the process for electrotype gilding and plating, mentioning the solutions required.

3. Mention some exceptions to the law that fluids expand under the influence of heat, and contract under that of cold.

4. What is the point of maximum density in water? How does the selection of this point illustrate the wisdom and goodness of our Maker?

5. What is the difference between pig-iron and steel; How is the former converted into the latter; and how is the latter annealed for the manufacture of various kinds of cutlery?

6. Give in symbols the composition of alcohols, and of the acids into which each admits of being converted by oxydation.

7. Tidal phenomena may be classed under three heads, viz:—

a. occurs twice a day,
b. occurs twice a month,
c. occurs twice a year.

Describe and trace each to its causes.

8. Explain the phenomena of bores; and illustrate your account by that in the Bristol Channel.

9. Trace the courses of the two principal oceanic currents, the Lagullas and the Gulf Stream.

10. Account for these

1stly. By the Winds.

2ndly. By Tides.

3rdly. By Evaporation.

4thly. By Expansion and contraction of Water by heat and cold.

5thly. By the rotation of the Earth on its axis.

11. Describe accurately the Earth's figure, mentioning the excess of one axis over the other.

12. Until very lately it was supposed, that 200 miles beneath the Earth's surface, the most refractory substances were in a state of fusion. What gave rise to this theory, and why is it probably incorrect?

FRIDAY, *April 9th —Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.

1. What office do the lungs perform in the mammalia?

2. What is meant by a complete circulation?

3. Compare the circulation in mammals, in fishes, in reptiles, and in birds.

4. Give the leading points of distinction between man and the other mammalia.

5. Shew how the teeth in carniverous, insectiverous, fructiverous, and herbiverous animals are severally adapted to their respective wants.

6. Describe the compound stomach in ruminants: and state the uses of the several parts?

7. Describe the nervous system in vertebrated animals; how does it differ in the invertebrata?

8. Describe the structure of the human eye; and account for the contraction and dilatation of its pupil.

9. In what would you place the true distinction of species?

10. What are the three great families of the human race? Give their distinguishing characteristics and geographical positions.

11. What are the elements of blood? State how the corpuscules differ in form and size in mammalia, birds, fishes and reptiles.

12. Cuvier has classified the animal kingdom into four primary divisions; name them, and state their fundamental differences:—

1st, In the nervous system.
2nd, In the circulation.
3rd, In the limbs and muscular system.
4th, In the organs of sensation.

SATURDAY, *April 10th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner,—Rev. A. Duff, D.D.,L.L.D.

I. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. State the specific objects of Mental as contra-distinguished from Natural Philosophy; and vindicate the importance of the former, in its relation to Physical Science and those varied arts of which the mind itself is the subject.

2. How do we gain the notion and conviction of *self?* How would you distinguish between the notion of *self* and the notion of *identity?* How would you maintain the reality and fundamental nature of intuitive or *first truths?*

3. The mind being a simple spiritual essence or uncompounded substance, shew in what sense its phenomena may be regarded as complex and susceptible of analysis. Analyse "Memory" and "Imagination;" explaining the philosophical principles on which the former may be improved, and exhibiting the kind of influence, for good or evil, which the latter may exert in the formation of individual character.

4. How do we come originally to know and believe in the existence of an external world? What say you as to the nature of the connection between external objects and the percipient mind? and as to the adequacy or inadequacy of ancient and modern theories which have been framed for the purpose of explaining it?

5. Expose the radical error of the metaphysical system, which would regard all phenomena of mind either as sensations or transformed sensations; and, from your statements and reasonings on the subject, deduce a conclusive argument against the doctrine of materialism.

6. In the mind, thoughts and feelings are constantly succeeding each other:—Is this succession casual?—or, is there an order of sequence? If so, into how many may all the principles or general laws or innate tendencies of suggestion be reduced?

7. Do we *perceive* the relations of objects as we perceive objects themselves? If not, how are we made acquainted with these relations? Note the distinction between relations of co-existence and relations of succession; and furnish a brief estimate of the practical value of the knowledge of these relations to man.

8. How are emotions to be discriminated from sensations on the one hand, and intellectual states on the other? How does the purely psychological treatment of them differ from the purely ethical? And, with reference to the saying, that, "We have been formed not to feel that we may think, but to think that we may feel," what relative rank would you be disposed to assign to them in the mental economy?

II. MORAL PHILOSOPHY

9. State the specific objects of Moral as contra-distinguished from Mental Philosophy; shewing under what particular aspect Moral Science may be held as paramount in importance to every other.

10. Expound and vindicate from objections the thesis, which asserts that there is in man a conscience or moral faculty, a power capable of distinguishing, with more or less accuracy, between right and wrong, of approving the former and disapproving the latter; and unfold the import and significancy of the saying, that "Had conscience strength as it had right, had it power as it had manifest authority—it would absolutely govern the world."

11. Define rectitude in the action and in the agent—proving that it has a real existence, independent of legislative enactments, or of utility in any of its forms, or of sympathy or any other elements connected with the arbitrary constitution of the human mind.

12. Explain the difference between the rule or standard, and the foundation or ultimate ground of moral rectitude, stating what alone can be regarded as the perfect rule and true ultimate ground of it.

13. Point out the distinction which has been drawn between desire and will; shew how the most perfect freedom of will is compatible with the most absolute certainty of its acts; and, admitting the agency and uniformity of motives or moral causes, shew how we are to account for the fact

that men's wills are influenced in such very different ways, with the same motives before them.

14. Assuming, on the ground of varied demonstrative evidence, the existence of one great Intelligent Being—the Creator of all, Himself uncreated, infinite, eternal—shew how the distinctive functions of conscience point to His moral attributes, and how the conviction of the superintendence of a Supreme Moral Governor of the Universe, in connection with the workings of conscience, tends to originate an impression of man's moral responsibility, as well as of an after-state of moral retribution.

15. Since, ethically considered, relation to other beings involves obligation, mention—

First,—As deduced from the light of reason, conscience, or any other source, the leading relations which we sustain to God, and the obligations which these necessarily involve; and,

Secondly,—the leading relations which we sustain to our fellow-men, and the obligations which these necessarily involve, with special reference to the claims of justice and benevolence, chastity and veracity—pointing out, at the same time, the way in which our relations to God materially affect and influence our relations to our fellow-men.

16. Aristotle, in his Nicomachian ethics, "draws a striking comparison between a man, who, being first misled by sophistical reasonings, has gone into a life of voluptuousness under an impression that he was doing no wrong—and one who has followed the same course in opposition to his own moral convictions. The *former*, he contends, might be reclaimed by arguments, but the *latter* he considers as incurable." In this specific instance, the Grecian Philosopher concludes that there has been such a disruption of the moral harmony of the mind that "No power appears within itself capable of restoring it to a healthy condition."

From a similar review of the moral phenomena generally, what legitimate inference does sound philosophy constrain us to draw, with respect to the nature and extent of the present derangement of our moral being; as well as with respect to the hope or the hopelessness of an effectual remedy proceeding from the exercise of any of its own powers, or from a transforming influence emanating from a higher source.

SATURDAY, *April* 10*th*.—*Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

LOGIC.

Examiner,—Rev. A. Duff, D.D ,L.L.D.

1 Give a short statement of the proper object of Logic—distinguishing between Logic as an Art and Logic as a Science.

2 Explain distinctly the difference between the analytical and synthetical methods; and point out some of their applications.

3. Give the Logical definition of simple apprehension, judgment and reasoning; indicate the sources of error to which we are exposed under each of these heads; and shew against which of these sources of error Logic may effectually guard us.

4. Explain the following Logical terms:—First and second intention, differentia, equivocal, univocal, analogous, syncategorematic.

5. Notice some of the principal ambiguities to which the following words are liable:—Reason, experience, truth, possible, impossible, necessary.

6. When are propositions said to be opposed to each other? What are the contraries, sub-contraries, subalterns, and contradictories?

7. Define syllogism, stating and defending Aristotle's dictum. In the constitution of a simple categorical syllogism, what is meant by the *matter*, and what by the *form*? What are the conditions or the rules which every valid syllogism must fulfil?

8. What are the figures and modes of syllogism? What the number of the former, and possible number of the latter. Of the latter how many alone satisfy the conditions of legitimate syllogism? And why? Give the scholastic names, and specify the figure and mode of the following:—

Some good men are not rich,
All good men are happy,
Therefore some happy men are not rich.

No deceitful man merits confidence,
All honest men merit confidence,
Therefore no honest man is deceitful.

Every thing base should be avoided,
Some pleasures are base,
Therefore some pleasures should be avoided.

9. Why is I A I an allowable mode in the *third* figure, but not in the first? Why A A A allowable in the first figure, and not in the third? Why A E E allowable in the second, and not in the first?

10. What is meant by the reduction of a syllogism? How may a constructive syllogism be reduced to a destructive? and a disjunctive to a conditional? Name the mode and figure of the following, and reduce it to Darii:—

Prudence has for its object the benefit of individuals;
But prudence is a virtue;
Therefore some virtue has for its object the benefit of individuals.

11. What is meant by a term being distributed or non-distributed? With regard to the distribution or non-

distribution of the predicate in affirmative or negative propositions, state the rule and the reason of it. Has the notion represented in the predicate a determinate quantity in the mental apprehension of the speaker or writer? If so, why is it not ordinarily expressed?

12. What are technically called convertible terms? What is illative conversion? What conversion by limitation?

13. What in Logic is a fallacy? Distinguish between, and give the general designation of the fallacies which depend on the *form*, and those which affect the *matter* of a syllogism? Point out and name the fallacy in the following syllogisms, stating the rule violated in each, and the reason of the rule—

Some men are sternly honest,
Some men are dacoits,
Therefore some dacoits are sternly honest.

All cold is to be expelled by heat,
This man's disorder is a cold,
Therefore this man's cold is to be expelled by heat.

Individuals of the same caste have a claim on my kindness,
Babu Nilmoni is not a member of my caste,
Therefore he has no claim on my kindness.

14. Exemplify fallacies of the different kinds now indicated, by actual arguments occurring in common conversation, or that you may have met with in the course of your own reading.

15. How do you distinguish between the fair argument of a syllogism in Barbara, and the fallacy of "petitio principii."

16. Explain the enthymeme, and the kind of connection between it and an inductive argument. Supply what is syllogistically deficient in the following:—

Polygamy checks the increase of the human race, and therefore ought to be abolished.

The prohibition of the re-marriage of widows is the source of much evil, and ought therefore to be removed.

A sound female education promotes the improvement of the whole circle of domestic and social economy, and ought therefore to be universally introduced.

An ignorant superstitious people must be unhappy, therefore the Hindus must be so.

Mercury, Venus and the Earth move round the sun, therefore all planets do so.

17. Give the definition of the dilemma; with examples, of the simple constructive, the complex constructive, and the destructive dilemmas. Into what may every dilemma be resolved?

18. Explain the sorites—plain and hypothetical. Expand the following propositions into a regular series of separate syllogisms:—

The mind is a thinking substance; a thinking substance is a spirit; a spirit has no extension; what has no extension has no parts; what has no parts is indissoluble; what is indissoluble is immortal?—therefore, the mind is immortal.

19. Take the idea of space and the idea of matter. State which of these ideas is the logical condition of the other; and which of them is the chronological condition of the other.

20. State the difference between proof and inference—between a verbal and a real question—between a Logical and a Physical discovery—together with the difference and agreement between the Organon of Aristotle and the Organon of Bacon.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Pass Examination.

MONDAY, *March* 1*st*.—*Morning* 10 *to* 1½.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Define Jurisprudence, and shew wherein it differs from Casuistry?

2. Distinguish between right (substantive) and right (adjective); how are rights appropriated?

3. Grotius defines Law to be "a Rule of Moral Acts obliging to what is right"; explain this fully.

4. Why is it an identical proposition, to say that Law emanates from superiors?

5. What is meant by a Law declaratory; a Law permissive; a Law fundamental; and a Law *ex post facto?*

6. Of the three great maxims of Law set forth in the Institutes, the first contains the other two:—prove this, and distinguish between obligations legal, and obligations imperfect. Is this, in strictness, an ethical distinction?

7. Discuss Ulpian's definition of the Law of Nature, and shew that in one sense it may be maintained.

8. Whence does customary law derive its authority? Set forth its requirements (1) under the Roman, and (2) under the English system.

9. Explain the saying of Lord Bacon, that "It is not in the rule that we are to look for the reason of its being established; it indicates but does not create the law."

10. Distinguish between a legislative and a judicial act.

11. Define equity; and give a rapid historical sketch of the mode in which was developed the equitable Jurisdiction (1) of the Roman Prætor, and (2) of the English Chancellor.

12. Distinguish accurately between laws immutable and laws arbitrary; and state the limitations of the latter.

13. What is a presumption of law, and what a presumption of fact? Give examples.

14. Explain fully the principle and the application in English law of the following maxims:—

a. Omission is in Law an Act.

b. No man can better his condition by his own wrong.

c. It is of natural equity that he who suffers the inconvenience should enjoy the benefit.

d. Want of skill causes responsibility.

e. Lapse of time cannot cure that which in the beginning is vicious.

15. What is meant by *Lex Loci*, and what by *Lex Domicilii?* Give instances of conflict which may arise between them.

16. Savigny says—"For law, as for language, there is no moment of absolute cessation; it is subject to the same movement and development as every other popular tendency; and this very development remains under the same law of inward necessity, as in its earliest stages." Apply this idea to the consideration of any rule in the Jurisprudence whether of Rome, or of England.

MONDAY, *March 1st.—Afternoon, 2 to 5½.*

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, &c.

Examiners,— { W. GRAPEL, W. A. MONTRIOU, } ESQUIRES.

1. Define Civil Freedom; and shew fully the force of the following words of Sir James Mackintosh :—

"Men are more free under every government, even the most imperfect, than they would be if it were possible for them to exist without any government at all; they are more secure from wrong, more undisturbed in the exercise of their natural powers, and therefore more free, even in the most obvious and grossest sense of the word, than if they were altogether unprotected against injury from one another.."

2. Give the arguments of Sir George Lewis to prove that the Family is essentially human, and the germ of the State.

3. What is the maxim of the Civil Law as to consent in the contracting of marriage?

4. The general rule is that in questions of the validity of marriage, the *Lex Loci* of the place of celebration should be upheld; are there any and what exceptions to this rule?

5. How far, according to the law of England, may a wife during coverture act as a *Feme sole?*

6. Wherein does the capacity of a married woman in equity differ from that at Common Law?

7. The English differs from the Roman law as to legitimacy; state the difference, and discuss the relative superiority of the rules.

8. Under the Roman system were all illegitimate children capable of legitimation?

9. Mention some of the more important privileges of infants.

10. Distinguish between the void, and the voidable acts of infants.

11. What are the provisions of the English Law as to appointment of testamentary guardians? Name the Act by which was first granted the power to appoint them.

12. Discuss the maxim—"He who does a thing through agency of another does it himself"; and give examples of cases in which a man (1) is liable for the acts of his hired servant, and (2) is not so liable.

13. A contracted with B for repair of a house; B contracted with C to do the work; C contracted with D to furnish the material; the hired servant of D brought lime to the house, and placed it in the road whereby the carriage of X was overturned; who was answerable for the damage? and on what principle?

(N. B.—The answers to the following questions must be folded in a separate packet.)

14. What description of persons are subject to the several Courts of Wards in Bengal?—and how subject?

15. What are the essentials of a *Dattaca* adoption?—and do they differ in *Brahmin* and *Sudra* families?

16. How does the status of a Mahomedan wife differ from that of a wife under the law of England?

17. Will a civil action lie in the Courts of the E. I. C. in Bengal for any verbal abuse, or for mere assault or touching in anger, without proof of actual injury or damage? Give the grounds of your answer.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, &c.

Examiners,— { W. GRAPEL, W. A. MONTRIOU, } ESQUIRES.

1. Explain the legal meaning and effect of the terms *mokurreree kudumee, istemraree, mourusee,* as applicable to interests in land.

2 Define the principal landed interests or modes of property in land, both superior and subordinate, in the Fort William Presidency, as recognised by the different settlements.

3. Describe the character and extent of the property or interest of a Bengalee Hindu widow, upon her succession to her intestate husband in default of male issue.

4. Define the right called *hukshafai,* stating in what manner and by whom it is claimable.

5. When and how may a Bengal Zemindar enhance his ryot's rent?

6. Can any and what length or mode of occupation of land, *e. g.,* as *abadkar* or *jotedar,* in Bengal, confer a prescriptive right of property as *malik*? Give the grounds of your answer?

7. Sheopershad, a Hindu of Tirhoot, member of an undivided family of eight brothers, makes a gift of property, on his marriage, to his wife,

The brothers separate, and a division is made of the family property; before which separation and division, however, Sheopershad had, by his unaided personal exertions,

acquired considerable property for himself. Sheopershad dies, survived by his wife, their daughter, and his seven brethren;

The widow dies,

How is the entire property disposed of, viz., the family or ancestral, the self-acquired, and that given to the wife:—

1st, at the family separation and division.
2ndly, at Sheopershad's death.
3rdly, at the widow's death.

8. When may a holder of less than one hundred beegahs of land, as lakhiraj, rely upon the period of twelve years as a prescriptive title against the Zemindar's claim under Reg. XIX. 1793, *Sec.* 6?

(N. B.—The answers to the following questions must be folded in a separate packet.)

9. Trace accurately the development of the right of property. What things are still common, and why?

10. Savigny says, "All Property is founded on Adverse Possession ripened by Prescription." Explain this.

11. Give a full account of the Statute of Uses; shewing when it was passed, its proposed objects, and its actual effects.

12. Define an Easement; distinguish between Easements appurtenant and Easements in gross, and state the similar distinction which prevailed in the Roman Law.

13. What is the leading rule for the interpretation of Wills? When is a legacy *adeemed*, and when *lapsed?*

14. Enumerate the principal duties of an English Executor, and shew wherein they resembled those of the Roman *hæres.*

TUESDAY, *March 2nd —Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Define a contract, and shew accurately wherein it resembles and wherein differs from a pollicitation.

2. What is the presumption of law as to the capacity to contract?

3. State the leading rules for the construction of contracts, and give examples.

4. Define a condition; and distinguish between conditions suspensive, resolutory, potestative, casual, and mixed.

5. Enumerate the principal defects which may occur in contracts.

6. A consideration may be (1) executed; (2) executory; (3) concurrent; (4) mixed. Distinguish between these, and give examples of each.

7. What is a nude pact? State the general rule of English law as to nude pacts, and state any practical limitations to it. Give any arguments which may occur to you against the policy of this rule, and state that of Blackstone in support of it.

8. Set forth the provisions of the fourth and of the seventeenth sections of the Statute of Frauds. Specify the contracts to which the latter section is extended by 9 Geo. IV, *c*. 14, *s*. 7.

9. Does the misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in every case invalidate a contract? If not, state the exceptions, and discuss the principles upon which they rest

10. Explain the points of resemblance and of difference between the quasi-contracts of Roman, and the implied contracts of English law.

11. In what cases may parol evidence be admitted to explain a written contract?

12. What are the requisites to a valid sale?

13. Define a lien. Distinguish between liens general and particular; and state how liens may be gained, and how lost.

14. What is stoppage *in transitu?* State the nature of this right, and the circumstances under which it is lost.

15 Enumerate the peculiar legal qualities which are incident to that instrument of contract which is called a Bill of Exchange.

16. Define Bailment. Enumerate the several kinds, and distinguish between the different kinds of negligence for which bailees are liable,

17. What are the liabilities of Carriers at Common Law? and what as limited by Statute (1) as to Carriers by Land, and (2) as to Carriers by Sea.

18. State how the authority of an agent may be created; and how determined. What is meant by a *del credere* commission?

19. How is the liability of a principal affected by the taking of his agent's bill?

20. Define a Novation, and state its different kinds.

21. A vendee gives a Bill of Exchange as the price of warranted goods; can he set up breach of warranty as defence to an action upon the Bill.

22. Wherein does the set-off of English differ from the acceptilation of Roman Law?

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd—Morning* 10 *to* 1½.

PROCEDURE AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU, ESQ.

1. Give some account of the actions *ex contractu* in the Queen's Courts.

2. What is a plea in confession and avoidance?

3. Explain the object and character of the Answer in Equity procedure.

4. Distinguish what is commonly called the Section X Proceeding in a Mofussil suit from the issues joined in an English Common Law action.

5. What do you consider the first and leading rule in the Law of Evidence?

6. Why is Hearsay excluded?

7. State some of the principal presumptions of law.

8. Give two instances of estoppel.

9. Explain the *onus probandi*, and on whom it rests.

10. What is a dying declaration, and why is it admitted?

11. When is opinion admissible in evidence?

12. What is re-examination of a witness, and what its object?

13 State generally when parol testimony is admissible to explain or modify written proof.

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU, ESQ.

1. What is a crime? and how are crimes classed in English Law?

2. What is an indictment, and what must it contain?

3. If A, in the prosecution of an intention to kill and slay an animal belonging to B, accidentally kill C, is this murder? Give the grounds of your answer.

4. What are the essential ingredients of the crime of perjury?

5. Where lost goods are appropriated by the finder to his own use; under what, if any, circumstances, will such acquisition be larceny?

6. What is the origin and primary character of the office and power of a Justice of the Peace; and by what authority does a Justice of the Peace deal with a criminal charge summarily, *i. e.*, by punishment and not committal?

7. Distinguish between *kutl-i-amud, shibah-i-amud,* and *kutl basubbub.*

8. In what cases is it the duty of a Mofussil Session's Judge to refer the proceedings of a trial for the judgment of the *Nizamut Adawlut.*

9. When is the Court (in the Mofussil) not bound or guided by the Law Officer's *futwa, i. e.,* not bound by the provisions of Mahomedan law?

10. When does the prosecution of the crime of perjury differ in the Courts of the East India Company and the Queen's Courts?

11. How is burglary proved in the Mofussil and in the Queen's Courts?

12. Are all or any offences prosecuted in the Courts of the East India Company in the name and on behalf of the Government or the Public? Give reasons with your answer.

13. What is the meaning of a conviction on violent presumption, or *Zun-i-ghalibe*?

14. How does the office and duty of a Zillah Magistrate, as a committing officer, differ from that of a Justice of the Peace in dealing with a charge which he cannot summarily dispose of?

15. What is embezzlement?

16. Can there be an accessary to a misdemeanor in English Law?

17. What are the several modes in which a person charged with crime may be brought to trial before a Jury by English Law?

18. By what different modes may a Session's Judge in a Bengal Zillah try a charge of homicide?

B. L. HONOR EXAMINATION.

WEDNESDAY, *March 21th—Morning,* 10½ *to* 1½.

ROMAN CIVIL LAW AND THE CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Discuss fully the growth and development of the double legislation in the Roman Republic; state whether there were practically any and what checks to the Tribunitian veto; and the measures which were from time to time

introduced, in order to remedy the inconvenience arising from this conflict of authority.

2. State accurately the doctrines as to Mistake (1) of the Roman Law, (2) of the English Common Law, and (3) of the English Court of Chancery.

3. Distinguish accurately between the three kinds of Roman tutelage, and show wherein the jurisdiction of the English Court of Chancery assimilates to, and wherein it differs from that of the Roman prætor.

4. Give the general principles which govern the Roman Law as to possession; with a summary view of Savigny's theory as to this subject.

5. Was there in the Roman system any, and, if so, what method of effecting an entail?

6. Define *fidei commissa*, and show the several modes of their extinction.

7. What is the law of the Institutes as to the bequest of an article pledged or mortgaged? Is such article to be given to the legatee free, or subject to the incumbrance?

8. State the three maxims of Huberus as to international jurisprudence, and give Story's opinion of them.

9. What is meant by the "Comity of Nations"? This has, by many jurists been deemed an inadequate expression, give your own views as to its propriety; and in so doing quote the sentence from Vattel, and the passage from one of Lord Stowell's judgments which are set forth by Story.

10. How do Courts of Justice arrive at the knowledge of foreign laws?

11. Give the general purport of Lord Stowell's argument in Dalrymple *vs.* Dalrymple, as to whether ignorance of

the law of a foreign country should be permitted to release a party from the obligation of a contract there made.

12. The surrender by a nation, of fugitives from justice who escape into its territories, and seek there an asylum from punishment, has been considered by certain jurists as a matter of Comity, and by certain others as a national duty; state the view of the case taken respectively by Paul Voet, by Vattel, by Grotius, by Puffendorf, and by Lord Coke. Discuss the question, weigh the several arguments, and give your own decision with the principles on which it rests.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24 —*Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

LAW AS ADMINISTERED IN THE COURTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU, ESQ.

1. State and describe the documents of a zemindary *serishta*, which are recognized by the Courts.

2. One Kissenchund, being much indebted, bought an estate in the name of his brother Manickchund, and suffered the latter to obtain a Collectory mutation in his own name. One Koonjee Singh having wrongfully got possession, Kissenchund sues him, alleging, in his plaint, that he had bought in the name of his brother, in order to protect the estate from his creditors, none of whom, however, are before the Court. The seller to Kissenchund, and Manickchund himself, both support, by their testimony, Kissenchund's title. How would the Sudder Court deal with the suit "Kissenchund *vs.* Koonjee Singh" on the above facts?

3. A ryot, by a cabooleut recently entered into (counterpart of a *meyadee* pottah), undertakes to pay to the

Zemindars a yearly sum of Rs. 65 under the following heads, *viz.*, Rs. 56 rent, Rs. 2 salamee, Rs. 4 *punchuk* or *punchgana*, Rs. 3 chowkeedaree. Is there any legal objection or obstacle to this yearly payment, or to any and which part of it, being enforced? Give the grounds of your opinion.

4. When may a Zemindar recover interest (accrued before suit) upon arrears of rent?

5. What, if any, prescriptive right, or adverse possession conferring right, to land, is recognized in the Bengal Mofussil Courts?

6. Nemychurn, one of a divided family of Zemindars, each enjoying separately his own share of the family lands, grants a putnee-talook of a village on the banks of a small river to Smith, and also grants, with the putnee, a right to the settlement of alluvial or accreted land. No butwarra had been made of the family Zumeendary, which was recorded *ijmalee* in the Collectorate. After the grant to Smith, a chur forms in the river, adjoining to Smith's putnee land:—To whom does the chur belong?—and would the proprietorship be differently awarded (and why) in the Civil and in the Revenue Courts, *i. e.*, in the Sudder Dewanee Court, and by the Board of Revenue?

7. A mortgage of land in Bengal, executed as an English deed, contains a power or permission to the creditor (mortgagee), after default made in payment of the debt on a specified day, and on a month's notice to be given to the owner of the land (mortgagor), to sell the land out and out, repaying himself his loan, with interest and costs, from the price, and rendering the surplus to the mortgagor. Default occurs, and the sale takes place, as stipulated. The mortgagor interferes, and prevents the purchaser (who has paid his purchase money) taking possession. Can the

latter, and how, enforce his title to the land in a Zillah Court? Give the grounds of your opinion.

8. A Revenue Commissioner employs one Gomes, a Deputy-Collector, to report upon a disputed boundary between two Government grantees, Sheikh Esmael and Jones. Gomes reports in favor of the Sheikh; whereupon Jones (by his mukhtar) addresses a petition to the Commissioner, in which occurs the following: "The report of the Deputy-Collector is unworthy of credit, for he is a partner with Sheikh Esmael in the land in dispute." The name of Jones was signed by the mukhtar who had acted for him throughout the proceeding; but no authority was shown for the defamatory paragraph, which is false.

If Gomes sue Jones for defamation, how, on the above facts, would the Sudder Court deal with the case, on appeal?

9. When Government buys an estate sold for arrears of revenue, will the Courts recognize, and upon what ground, a claim by the former malik, to settlement?

10. Shib Sunker Sein sues upon a bond or *tumasook* entered into by the defendant in favour (not of Shib Sunker Sein, but) of Ramlochun Goopt. Can such an action, under any and what circumstances, be maintained?

11. Give instances of suits (which have been or would be upheld) in the Mofussil Courts, for declaration of right, without other relief or object; and shew the circumstances essential to maintain such a suit.

12 What is a suit for "adjustment of rent"?—and by what proof must it be supported?

13. A Zemindar granted a talook of a portion of his estate in exchange for a copy of the Koran, but not reserving anything by way of rent. The talook continued to be so

held, *i. e.* without any return or rent from the holder for upwards of 50 years. Can the talookdar's interest be sustained in the terms of the grant—especially with reference to Reg. 1 of 1793, Sec. 10? Give the grounds of your opinion.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Examiner,—Dr. J. Harrison.

1. What ligaments connect the bones entering into the composition of the ankle joint, and what is the disposition of the tendons, vessels, and nerves around the joint?

2. What are the characteristics of the prostatic portion of the urethra?

3. What are the course and relations of the external iliac artery, and its branches?

4. What is the distribution of the gustatory nerve, and what dissection is required to expose its whole course?

5. What are the anatomical distinctions between a portion of the transverse colon, and a portion of the lower end of the jejunum.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty.

1. Describe the therapeutic action and uses of opium.

2. To what natural orders do the following native medicines belong:—

Chaulmogra,
Gurjon Oil,
Kameyla,
Bael and,
Kaladana?

How and when are they used, and what are their doses?

3. State the prominent peculiarities of action of the following purgatives, and the circumstances which contra-indicate their employment:—

Sulphate of Magnesia,
Bitartrate of Potash,
Calomel,
Aloes,
Rhubarb,
Croton Oil,
Oil of Turpentine,
Senna and Jalap.

4. What states of the constitution are benefitted by the salts of Iron?

5. Name the officinal preparations of Ammonia, and state their doses, and relative Therapeutic differences.

6. How will you prepare Tartar-Emetic and Iodide of Iron?

7. Mention what substances are commonly used as Caustics, and what are the principal features in their different modes of action.

8. What is the ordinary dose for an adult of Cod-Liver Oil, Tincture of Cantharidis, Hydrochlorate of Morphia, Extract of Conium, Acetate of Lead, and Wine of Colchicum.

9. Explain how Hydrocyanic Acid causes death when swallowed in immoderate doses.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

1. Explain the terms:

Specific Gravity,
Latent Heat,
Maximum density of Vapours,
Dimorphism,
Polybasic,
Oxidation.

2. How is Ozone prepared?—what are its properties?

3. Explain the construction of a cell of Daniel's Battery, and the changes which occur in it while the Battery is at work.

4. What do you consider the most generally applicable test for Arsenic? Mention the precautions which you would take in using it for Medico-legal purposes.

5. How is the Daguerreotype process managed? What impurities would you expect to find in the chemicals used in the process?—and how might they be detected?

6. What general distinctions do you recognise between organic and inorganic chemical bodies.

7. Explain the changes which take place during the process for the preparation of ferro-cyanide of potassium. What is the action of a solution of that salt on a solution of a persalt of iron? Write the changes which occur in symbols.

8. What are the tests for albumen, blood, sugar, hippuric acid—in the urine?

9. What chemicals, and what supply of each would you place in a medical ward of the Hospital for clinical purposes? For what especial purposes would each of them be most commonly used.

Candidates for the Scholarship will omit the five first questions, and take the following in their stead:—

1. By what methods may a ray of light be polarised? Explain the effect of the polarizers by the undulatory theory of light.

2. How are the three chief constituents of opium separated from the drug.—What are the properties of each, and how may they be recognised in solution?

3. Compare the constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood with those of the serum, and from the comparison draw some inferences as to the functions of the former.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—Dr. T. Thomson.

1. What are stomates; on what part of plants do they occur; in what plants are they absent; describe their structure and function?

2. In what part of the flower is the pollen produced; what is its function; describe its formation, and development?

3. State the chief differences betwaen exogens and endogens, giving also the exceptions under each character.

4. Give the characters of the natural order Leguminoseœ.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1858.

MONDAY, *March 1st.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M A.

1. State what you know of the life and character of Cowper. He has been called "the great regenerator of modern poetry" in what sense is this true?

2 Mighty winds
That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of ocean on his winding shore,
And lull the spirit while they fill the mind,
Unnumbered branches waving in the blast,
And all their leaves fast fluttering, all at once.
Nor less composure waits upon the roar
Of distant floods, or on the softer voice
Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip
Through the cleft rock, and chiming as they fall
Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
In matted grass, that with a livelier green
Betrays the secret of their silent course.
Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds
But animated nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear.

Paraphrase these lines very literally.

3 Of what verb is "cleft" the past participle? Mention any other English verbs which have two forms of this participle

4. Give the literal meanings of the following words; *transient; trivial; aquiline; articulate; labyrinth; sinuous; hypocrite; supercilious; demagogue.*

5. State in your own words the nature of the distinction which Cowper draws between Knowledge and Wisdom.

6. I was a *stricken* deer, *that* left the herd
Long since; with *many* an arrow *deep* infixed
My parting side *was charged, when* I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death *in* distant shades.

Parse the words in Italics.

7. Distinguish between the following expressions:—
Since the Steamer has arrived?
If the Steamer be arrived?

8. Define a participle, and state its principal uses.

9. Defend me, therefore, Common Sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!

Of what has Cowper here been speaking? Give a very brief outline of the context.

10. Explain the terms Ellipsis, Pleonasm, and Apposition, giving examples of each.

11. Would I had fallen upon those happier days
That poets celebrate! those golden times
And those Arcadian scenes that *Maro* sings,
And *Sidney*, warbler of poetic prose.

State what you know of "Maro" and of "Sidney"; and give the names of their principal works.

12. "The Committee was of one mind."
"The Committee were of one mind"

Which of these expressions is correct? Or are both so? If the latter, what idea predominates in the first, and what in the second case? Give the general rule as to the number of the verb that shall accompany collective nouns.

MONDAY, *March 1st.—Afternoon,* 12 *to* 5½.

ENGLISH.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. In what year was the battle of Trafalgar fought, and how old was Nelson at that time?

2. Who commanded the French and Spanish fleets respectively at Trafalgar, and what was the fate of these Admirals.

3 *a.* "Nelson groaned over the spirit of overreasoning caution and unreasoning obedience"

b. "Regardles of this interdict, which under the circumstances it would have been an act of suicidal folly to have regarded, he anchored in the bay."

Explain these sentences.

4. State what you can of the Battle of the Nile. Which side had the advantage of numbers in ships, guns, and men? What incident caused the firing on both sides to cease for a time?

5. What were the effects of the battle of the Nile on Austria, on Russia, and on Naples respectively.

6. Describe in few words the state of Naples at this period.

7. On what single occasion did Nelson refuse to obey the order of a superior officer.

8. Give instances of nouns which by a simple transposition of the accent become verbs.

9. Distinguish between verbs transitive and verbs intransitive.

10. "I *walked* to town."
"He *walked* the Horse to the stable."
Is the verb "to walk" transitive or intransitive? And is it the same in both these examples.

11. Distinguish between the following expressions:—

a. { Long and repeatedly did Nelson solicit the troops to effect the reduction of this important place.
Long and repeatedly did Nelson solicit troops to effect the reduction of this important place. }

b. { The Captain and Commodore.
The Captain and the Commodore. }

c. { The two first frigates.
The first two frigates. }

13. "The battle being over, the fleet withdrew."
In what case is 'battle'?

Write a very short essay on this sentence in Southey's account of Nelson's early death:—

"He cannot be said to have died prematurely whose work was done, nor ought he to be lamented who died so full of honours, and at the height of human fame."

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½.

GREEK.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Ὦ πόποι ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαΐιδα γᾶιαν ἱκάνει
ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοίο τε παῖδες,
ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαρόιατο θυμῷ,
ἐι σφῶϊν ταδε πάντα πυθόιατο μαρναμένοιϊν
ὑὶ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι.
αλλὰ πίθεσθ'. ἄμφω δὲ νεώτερω ἐστον ἐμεῖο.
ἤδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοσιν ἠέπερ ὑμῖν,
ἀνδράσιν ὡμίλησα, καὶ ὀύποτέ μ' ὅιγ' ἀθεριζον.
ὀυ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, ὀυδε ἴδωμαι,
ὅιον Πειρίθοόν τε Δρυάντά τε, ποιμενα λαῶν,
Καννέα τ', Ἐξαδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον
Θησέα τ' Ἀιγέιδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθαν'ατοισι.
κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν,
κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν, καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο
Φηρσὶν ὀρεσκῴοισι, καὶ ἐκπ'αγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.
καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθόμιλεον εξ Πύλου ἐλθὼν
τηλόθεν ἐξ Απίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γαρ ἀυτοι.
καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἔμ' 'αυτόν ἐγώ, κέινοισι δ' ἂν ὄυτις
τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτόι ἐισιν ἐπιχθονιοι μαχεόιτο.
καί μέν μευ βουλέων ξύνιεν, πειθοντό τε μύθῳ.
ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε κὰι ὔμμες, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἄμεινον.

μήτε σὺ τόνδ', ἀγαθός περ ἐὼν ἀποάιρεο κούρην,
αλλ' ἔα, ως ὀι πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας ὕιες Ἀχαιῶν
μήτε σὺ, Πηλέιδη, 'θελ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιληϊ
ἀντιβίην. ἐπεὶ ὄυποθ' ὁμόιης ἔμμορε τιμῆς
σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεὺς, ᾧτε Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν.
ἐι δὲ σὺ καρτερὸς ἐσσὶ, θεὰ δέ σε γέινατο μήτηρ
ἀλλ' ὄγε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλειόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
Ατρέιδη, σὺ δὲ πᾶυε τεὸν μένος, ἀυτὰρ ἔγωγε
λίσσομ', Ἀχιλλῆϊ μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν
ἕρκος Ἀχαιοῖσι πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.

Translate this passage into English.

2. Give the number, tense, mood, and voice of the following verbal forms, with the Attic forms (when different), and the Present Indicative of each:—κεχαροίατο, μαρναμένοιϊν, τράφεν, ἔα, ἐριζέμεναι, ἔμμορε, γέινατο.

3. What are the future and second aorist forms in use for φέρω, τρέχω, πέιθω, ἔιδω.

4 Give the comparatives and superlatives of ἀγαθος, καλός, ἡδὺς, αἰσχρὸς, ταχὺς.

5. What is the absolute case in Greek? What does it serve to mark? Give an example of a Greek sentence in which it is used.

6. Decline βασιλέυς, μήτηρ, πένθος, κύδος, ἔαρ.

7. What tenses of the verb ἵστημι are transitive? And what intransitive?

8. Translate into Attic Greek the following sentences:—

a. "Homer, Prince of Poets, sings the wrath, the lasting wrath of Achilles, son of Peleus."

b. "The great king's beautiful daughter, upraising her hands prayed to Phœbus Apollo."

c. "Trojans and well-greaved Greeks endure much on account of white-armed Helen."

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

GREEK.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Assuming the Cyropædia to be a kind of political romance, what may be conceived to be the objects of the author?

2. Translate into English:—

Ἄνδρες φίλοι, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς μὲν καθωπλισμένους οὕτω, καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς παρεσκεασμένους, ὡς χεῖρας συμμίξοντας τοις, πολεμίοις τους δε ἑπομενους ὑμῖν Πέρσας γιγνώσκων, ὅτι οὕτως ὡπλισμένοι εἰσὶν, ὡς ὁτι προσωτάτο σταθεντες μάχεσθαι, ἔδεισα. μή ὀλίγοι στες καί ἐρημοι συμμάχων συμπί πτοντες πολεμίοις πολλοῖς, πάθοιτε τι. Νῦν μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, ἐσώματα χοντες ἀνδρῶν ἥκετε οὐ μεμπτα. ὅπλα δὲ ἔσται αὐτοῖς ὁμοια τοῖς ἡμετεροις. τάς γε μὴντοὶ ψυχὰς αὐτῶν θήγειν ὑμέτερον τὸ ἔργον. Ἄρχοντος γαρ ἐστιν, οὐχ ἑαυτον μόνον ἀγαθὸν παρέχειν, ἀλλα δεῖ καί τῶν ἀρχομένων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὡς βέλτιστοι ἔσονται. Ὁ μεν οὕτως εἶπεν· οἱ δ' ἥσθησαν μὲν πάντες, νομίζοντες μετὰ πλείονων ἀγωνεισθαι.

3. Parse ὁρῶν, συμμίξοντας, ταχθέντες, πάθοιτε, ἥσθησαν, giving the principal tenses of the verbs from which they come.

4. Give the future and perfect forms in use for πάσχω, ὀφλισκανω, πίνω, πυνθάνομαι, πίπτω, ἐλάυνω.

5. Give the derivations of οἰνόχοος, νόμος, ἀγορά, ἁρπαγή, ἔφηβος, ἔννοια.

6. What is the force of παρὰ in composition? Give examples.

7. Distinguish between the uses of οὐ and μὴ.

8. Translate into Greek the following sentences:—

a. "Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, king of the Persians."

b. "They teach the boys to draw the bow, and to hurl the javelin."

c. "They brought tidings to Astyages that the enemy was in his country."

d. "Crœsus, the Lydian, is said to be at the head of ten thousand cavalry, and of many targeteers and bowmen."

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

LATIN.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

Postquam divitiæ honori sese cœpere, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur; hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malevolentia duci cœpit. Igitur ex divitiis, juventutem luxuria et avaritia cum superbia

invasere: rapere, consumere; sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere; pudorem, pudicitiam, divina atque humana promiscua, nil pensi neque moderati habere. Operæ pretium est, quum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas, visere templa deorum, quæ nostri majores, religiosissimi mortales, fecere. Verum illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant; neque victis quicquam, præter injuriæ licentiam eripiebant. At hi contra, ignavissimi homines per summum scelvs omnia ea sociis adimere, quœ fortissimi viri victores reliquerant: proinde quasi injuriam facere, id demum esset imperio uti.

2. Distinguish between *potestas* and *potentia;* between *cupere, optare* and *avere;* between *adimere* and *eximere;* between *vir* and *homo;* between *templum, fanum* and *delubrum;* and between *culpa, sculus, crimen, flagitium* and *facinus.*

3. *Haud facile animus verum providet ubi illa obficiunt; neque quisquam omnium lubidini simul et usui paruit. Ubi intenderis ingenium, valet; si lubido possidet, ea dominatur, animus nihil valet.* Magna mihi copia est memorandi, Patres Conscripti, qui reges atque populi, ira aut misericordia impulsi, male consuluerint; sed ea malo dicere, quæ majores nostri, contra lubidinem animi, sul recte atqe ordine fecere. Bello Macedonico quod cum rege Perse gessimus, Rhodiorum civitas magna atque magnifica, quæ populi Romani opibus creverat, infida atque adversa nobis fuit; sed postquam, bello confecto, de Rhodiis consultum est, majores nostri, ne quis divitiarum magis, quam injuriæ causa bellum inceptum diceret, impunitos eos dimisere. *Item bellis Punicis omnibus, cum sæpe Carthagenienses et in pace et per inducias, multa nefaria facinora fccissent, nunquam ipsi per occasionem talia fecere; magis, quid se dignum foret, quam quid in illos jure fiere posset, quærebant.*

a. Explain briefly the historical allusions.

b. Translate the clauses in italics.

c. Distinguish between *consulit Cœsarem; consulit Cœsari;* and *consulit in Cæsarem.*

4. Is there any, or what ground for believing that the character of Catiline, as drawn by Cicero and Sallust should be looked on with suspicion?

5. Give the perfects, and supines of *cado, cædo, occido, traho, quæro, gaudeo* and *torreo.*

6. How is the English present infinitive translated after the verbs *to promise, to hope,* and *to undertake*? Give examples of each.

7. "Ad hoc Si quis indicavisset de conjuratione quæ contra rempublicam facta erat, præmium servo libertatem et sestertia centum; libero impunitatem ejus rei et sestertia ducenta."

a. Translate, giving in parenthesis the value in English money

b. Derive the word sestertius; distinguish between it and sestertium.

a. Lucius Catiline, a man sprung of noble race, was of great strength as well of body as of mind, but of an understanding wicked and depraved.

b. Supreme power is easily retained by those methods by which at first it was obtained.

c. Catiline, mindful of his race and former dignity, rushes into the thickest of the foe, and there battling perishes.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

LATIN.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ.

1. Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubenti,
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,
Terruit Urbem;

Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Seculum Pyrrhæ, nova monstra questæ,
Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos,
Visere montes

Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat palumbis;
Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
Æquore damæ.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis
Litore Etrusco violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta regis
Templaque Vestæ.

Iliæ dum se nimium querenti
Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, u-
Xorius amnis,

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent
Audiet pugnas vitio parentum
Rara juventus.

Quem vocet divum populus ruentis
Imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
Jupiter? Tandem venias, precamur,
Nube candentes humeros amictus
Augur Apollo;

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Iocus circumvolat et Cupido;
Sive neglectum genus et nepotes
Respicis, auctor,

Heu! nimis longo satiate ludo
Quem juvat clamor galeæque leves,
Acer et Marsi peditis cruentum
Vultus in hostem;

Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris, almæ
Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor;

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo Quirini:
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
Ocior aura

Tollat. Hic magnos potius triumphos,
Hic ames dici pater atque princeps;
Neu sinus Medos equitare inultos
Te duce, Cæsar.

1. Translate the above into English.

2. What is the historical allusion in the sixth stanza?

3. Explain fully the etymology of the following words in the extract: æquore, acuisse, expiandi, neglectum, auctor, satiate, iniquum, princeps.

4. Distinguish between lĕvis and lēvis.

5. Give the perfects of hæreo, vinco, curro, patior, surgo, ferio, differo.

6. Te semper antiet sæva Necessitas,
Clavos trabales et *cuneos* manu
Gestans *ahena*; *nec severus*
Uncus abest; *liquidumque plumbum.*

Translate into English, and explain the meaning of the words in italics.

7. Give the comparatives and superlatives in use of malus, bonus, magnus, parvus.

8. Translate into Latin prose.

a. Wan Death strikes with impartial foot at the hovels of beggars, and the towers of kings.

b. To-morrow will we wend across the sea.

c. The man, my Fuscus, sound of life and clear of crime, stands not in need of Moorish darts, of bow, nor of the quiver heavy with empoisoned shafts.

d. The huntsman tarries beneath the chilly sky, unmindful of his tender spouse.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½

BENGALI.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1. রাজ্যখণ্ড ছাড়ি রাম যান বনবাসে।
শিরে হাত দিয়া কান্দে সভে নিজবাসে॥
মাঝে সীতা আগে পাছে দুই মহাবীর।
তিন জন হইলেন পুরীর বাহির॥
স্ত্রী পুরুষ কান্দে যত অযোধ্যা নগরী।
জানকীর পাছে ধায় অযোধ্যার নারী॥
যে সীতা না দেখিলেন সূর্য্যের কিরণ।
হেন সীতা বনে যান দেখ সর্ব্বজন॥

যেই রাম ভ্রমেন সোণার চতুর্দ্দোলে।
হেন প্রভু রাম পথ বহেন ভূতলে॥
কোথাও না দেখি হেন কোথাও না শুনি।
হাহাকার করে বৃদ্ধ বালক রমণী॥
জগতের নাথ রাম যান তপোবনে।
বিদায় হইতে যান পিতার চরণে॥
বুদ্ধি নাহি ভূপতির হরিয়াছে জ্ঞান।
রাম বনে গেলে তাঁর কিসে রবে প্রাণ॥
রাজারে পাগল কৈল কৈকেয়ী রাক্ষসী।
রাম হেন পুত্র যার হৈল বনবাসী॥
মনে বুঝি রাজার যে নিকট মরণ।
বিপরীত বুদ্ধি হয় এই সে কারণ॥
জানকী সহিত রাম যান তপোবন।
রাজ্য সুখভোগ ছাড়ি চলিল লক্ষ্মণ॥

Answer the following questions :—

a. রাজ্যখণ্ড ছাড়ি রাম যান বনবাসে।—রাম কি জন্যে রাজ্যখণ্ড ছাড়িয়া বনবাসে চলিলেন তাহার সবিশেষ লিখ।

b. যে সীতা না দেখিলেন সূর্য্যের কিরণ।—ইহার অর্থ ও তাৎপর্য্য কি?

c. রাম পথ বহেন ভূতলে।—ইহার অর্থ কি?

d. বন ও তপোবন এই উভয়ের বিশেষ কি বল?

e. বুদ্ধি নাহি ভূপতির হরিয়াছে জ্ঞান।—এস্থলে হরিয়াছে ক্রিয়ার কর্ত্তা কে?

f. রাজারে পাগল কৈল কৈকেয়ী রাক্ষসী।—কৈকেয়ী কে, তাহাকে রাক্ষসী বলিল কেন, সেই বা রাজাকে কিরূপে পাগল করিল; এস্থলে পাগল শব্দের অর্থ কি? আর পাগল শব্দের প্রকৃত অর্থের সহিত ঐ অর্থের ভেদ কি?

g. মনে বুঝি রাজার যে নিকট মরণ। বিপরীত বুদ্ধি হয় এই সে কারণ ॥—ইহার অর্থ কি?

h. রাজ্য সুখভোগ ছাড়ি চলিল লক্ষ্মণ।—লক্ষ্মণ কি জন্যে রাজ্য সুখভোগ ছাড়িয়া চলিলেন এবং কোথাই বা চলিলেন বল?

2. Turn the following lines into prose :—

পিতৃশোক ভ্রাতৃশোক মায়ের অযশ।
ভরত করেন দেখ রজনী দিবস ॥
আমা হেতু পিতা মরে ভ্রাতা বনবাসী।
এতেক জানিলে কেন দেশে আমি আসি ॥
বশিষ্ঠ বলেন তুমি ভরত পণ্ডিত।
তোমারে বুঝাব কত এ নহে উচিত ॥
সত্য পালি ভূপতি গেলেন স্বর্গবাস।
তাহার কারণে কান্দ হয় পুণ্য নাশ ॥
রাম হেন পুত্র যার গুণের নিধান।
কে বলে মরিল রাজা আছে বিদ্যমান ॥
এই রূপে বুঝান বশিষ্ঠ মহামুনি।
ভরত না শুনে কিছু কহে খেদ বাণী ॥
কিমতে ধরিব প্রাণ পিতার মরণে।
কিমতে ধরিব প্রাণ রামের বিহনে ॥
কিরূপে হইব স্থির কাহারে নিরখি।
দুই শোকে প্রাণ রহে কোথাও না দেখি ॥
শশধর যেমন হইলে মেঘাচ্ছন্ন।
বিবর্ণ ভরত অতি তেমনি বিষণ্ণ ॥

3. পরে রজনীতে আত্মীয় বর্গের সহিত নির্জন স্থানে বসিয়া পাত্রকে আহ্বান পূর্ব্বক সকলকে পত্রার্থ জ্ঞাত করাইয়া কহিলেন তোমরা বিবেচনা কর ইহার কি কর্ত্তব্য।

প্রধান প্রধান সকল মন্ত্রিরা নবাবের অত্যাচারে প্রপীড়িত হইয়া আমাকে আজ্ঞা লিপি লিখিয়াছেন।

ক্ষণেক পরে পাত্র নিবেদন করিলেন মহারাজ! দেশাধিকারীর বিষয়ে অতি সাবধান পূর্ব্বক বিবেচনা করিতে হইবেক।

ইহা স্থির হইলে কিঞ্চিৎ কালের পর পাত্র প্রেরিত হইলেন।

হঠাৎ মহারাজের যাওয়া পরামর্শ সিদ্ধ হয় না।

Answer the following questions :—

1. নির্জ্জন, পত্রার্থ, আজ্ঞালিপি, পরামর্শসিদ্ধ—ইহার মধ্যে কোন পদে কোন সমাস হইয়াছে বল।

2. অত্যাচারে প্রপীড়িত হইয়া—এস্থলে অত্যাচারে কোন কারক।

3. অতি সাবধান পূর্ব্বক বিবেচনা করিতে হইবে—এস্থলে হইবে ক্রিয়ার কর্ত্তা কে? আর সাবধান পূর্ব্বক এই প্রয়োগ শুদ্ধ কি অশুদ্ধ; যদি অশুদ্ধ বোধ কর তাহার কারণ বল।

4. পাত্র প্রেরিত হইলেন—ইহা কোন বাচ্যের প্রয়োগ; এই বাচ্যের কর্ত্তা কর্ম্ম ক্রিয়া দেখাইয়া দাও।—

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

BENGALI.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1. Translate the following lines into English :—

রাজা বাসায় আসিয়া মহারাজ মহেন্দ্র, রাজা রাজনারায়ণ, রাজা রাজবল্লভ ও জগৎ শেঠ এবং মীরজাফর আলি খাঁ, ইহাঁদিগের সহিত সাক্ষাতের বাসনায় লোক প্রেরণ করিলেন। তাহাতে সকলেই অনুমতি করিলেন রাত্রে আসিতে কহিও।

ক্রমে ক্রমে রাজা সকলের নিকট রাত্রে গমন করিয়া আত্ম নিবেদন করিলেন। জগৎ শেঠ কহিলেন, এ দেশে অত্যন্ত উপদ্রব হইয়াছে, দেশাধিকারী অতি দুরন্ত, কাহারো বাক্য শুনে না, দিন দিন অত্যাচার বৃদ্ধি হইতেছে; অতএব সকলে ঐক্যমত অবলম্বন পূর্ব্বক উপায় চিন্তা না করিলে, কাহারো নিষ্কৃতি নাই, দেশ অচিরাৎ উচ্ছন্ন দশায় নিপতিত হইবেক। রাজা কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র রায় এতাবদ্বৃত্তান্ত আকর্ণন করিয়া কহিলেন, আপনারা রাজদ্বারের কর্ত্তা, আমি আপনাদিগের মতাবলম্বী; যেরূপ কহিবেন সেই রূপ কার্য্য করিব। ইহা শুনিয়া জগৎ শেঠ কহিলেন, আপনি বাসায় যাউন; আমি মহারাজ মহেন্দ্রের সহিত পরামর্শ করিয়া নিভৃত স্থানে বসিয়া আপনাকে ডাকাইব। ইহা স্থির হইলে, রাজা বিদায় হইয়া বাসায় গেলেন॥

2. Translate the following sentences into Bengali :—

1. The air is really a heavy substance, although it seems to be so light.

2. Every day the sun rises in the sky until noon, and then descends again until evening, when it sets entirely out of sight.

3. At night, after the sun has set, the surface of the earth sends back into the air a great deal of the heat it had received during the day, and consequently then becomes much colder than the air.

4. When solid substances are made intensely hot, they are changed into liquids. If they are subjected to still higher degrees of heat, the liquid becomes vapour.

5. Man has within his throat a little instrument or organ, by means of which he can produce sound whenever he pleases. This is called the organ of voice.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

अथाजिनाषाढ़धरः प्रगल्भवाक् ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा ।
विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा ॥
तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया सपर्य्यया प्रत्युदियाय पार्वती ।
भवन्ति साम्येऽपि निविष्टचेतसां वपुर्विशेषेष्वधिगौरवाः क्रियाः ॥
विधिप्रयुक्तां परिगृह्य सत्क्रियां परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणम् ।
उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुज्झितक्रमः ॥
अपि क्रियार्थे सुलभं समित्कुशं जलान्यपि स्नानविधिक्षमाणि ते ।
अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्त्तसे शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्म्मसाधनम् ॥
अपि त्वदावर्ज्जितवारिसम्भृतं प्रबालमासामनुबन्धि वीरुधाम् ।
चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटलेन ते तुलां यदारोहति दन्तवाससा ॥
अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः करस्थदर्भप्रणयापहारिषु ।
य उत्पलाक्षि प्रचलैर्विलोचनैः स्तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुञ्जते ।
यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः ।
तथाहि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतम् ॥

Answer the following questions :—

1. अजिनाषाढ़धरः—अस्य कोऽर्थः कोवात्र समासः कीदृशं वा समासवाक्यम् ।

2. शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा—अस्य कोऽर्थः ।

3. भवन्ति साम्येऽपि निविष्टचेतसां वपुर्विशेषेष्वधिगौरवाः क्रियाः ।—अस्य कोऽर्थः ।

4. उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा—अत्र ऋजुनेति-विशेषणस्य किं तात्पर्य्यम् । किंच ऋजुशब्दस्य त्रिषु लिंगेषु प्रथमा द्वितीया तृतीया विभक्तिषु रूपं लिख ।

5. अनुज्झितक्रमः—अस्य कोऽर्थः कोवात्र समासः कीदृशं वा समासवाक्यम् ।

6. समित्कुशम्—अत्र कः समासः कीदृशं वा समास वाक्यम् ।

7. स्नानविधिक्षमाणि—अत्र कः समासः कीदृशं वा समासवाक्यम् । किंच क्षमाणीत्यत्र कथं णत्वम् ।

8. अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्त्तसे शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्म्म-साधनम् । अस्य कोऽर्थः ।

9. शिरोऽभिताडितकपाटलेन—अस्य कोऽर्थः—कोऽत्र समासः कीदृशं वा समासवाक्यम् ।

10. दन्तवाससा—अत्र कथं तृतीया । दन्तवासः-शब्दस्य कोऽर्थः कथं वा सोऽर्थः प्रतिपद्यते । किंच अस्य शब्दस्य प्रथमा तृतीया षष्ठी विभक्तिषु रूपं लिख ।

11. करस्थदर्भप्रणयापहारिषु—अस्य कोऽर्थः।

12. प्रयुञ्जते—कस्य धातोः कस्मिन् काले कस्मिन् वचने च प्रयोगोऽयम्। किंच अस्य क्रियापदस्य कर्त्तृपदं प्रदर्शय।

13. यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः। अस्य कोऽर्थः। पापवृत्तये इत्यत्र कः समासः। किंच अव्यभिचारि शब्दस्य त्रिषु लिंगेषु प्रथमा द्वितीया पंचमी सप्तमी विभक्तिष रूपं लिख।

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1. Paraphrase the 2nd and 4th slokas in the following passage :—

1. नमोविश्वसृजे पूर्वं विश्वं तदनु बिभ्रते।
अथ विश्वस्य संहर्त्रे तुभ्यं त्रेधास्थितात्मने॥

2. रसान्तराण्येकरसं यथा दिव्यं पयोऽश्नुते।
देशे देशे गुणेष्वेवमवस्थास्त्वमविक्रियः॥

3. अमेयो मितलोक स्त्वमनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः।
अजितो जिष्णु रत्यन्तमव्यक्तो व्यक्तकारणम्॥

4. प्रत्यक्षोऽप्यपरिच्छेद्योमह्यादिर्महिमा तव।
आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा॥

5. महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संक्रियते वचः।
अमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया॥

2 Translate the following lines into English :—

तमार्ज्जवसमायुक्तमनार्य्यं सत्यवादिनम् ।
उवाच रामं कैकेयी वचनं भृशदारुणम् ।
मयाद्य याचितो राजा भरतस्याभिषेचनम् ।
गमनं दण्डकारण्ये तव चाद्यैव राघव ।
यदि सत्यप्रतिज्ञं त्वं पितरं कर्त्तुमिच्छसि ।
आत्मानं च नरश्रेष्ठ मम वाक्यमिदं शृणु ।
त्वयारण्यं प्रवेष्टव्यं नव वर्षाणि पंच च ।
भरतस्याभिषिच्येत यदेतदभिषेचनम् ।
त्वदर्थं विहितं राज्ञा तेन सर्वेण राघव ॥

Translate the following sentences into Sanscrit :—

1. The air is really a heavy substance, although it seems to be so light.

2. Every day the sun rises in the sky until noon, and then descends again until evening, when it sets entirely out of sight.

3. At night, after the sun has set, the surface of the earth sends back into the air a great deal of the heat it had received during the day, and consequently then becomes much colder than the air.

4. When solid substances are made intensely hot, they are changed into liquids. If they are subjected to still higher degrees of heat, the liquid becomes vapour.

5. Man has within his throat a little instrument or organ, by means of which he can produce sound whenever he pleases. This is called the organ of voice.

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TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½

HINDEE.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

तव कह गृध्र बचन धरि धीरा।
सुनहु राम भंजन भव भीरा॥
नाथ दशानन यह गति कीन्ही।
ते हि खल जनकसुता हरि लीन्ही॥
लै दक्षिण दिशि गयेउ गुसाईं।
बिलपति अति कुररी की नाईं॥
दरस लागि प्रभु राखेउं प्राना।
चलन चहत अब कृपानिधाना॥
राम कहा तनु राखहु ताता।
मुख मुसुकाइ कही तेइ बाता॥
जाकर नाम मरत मुख आवा।
अधमौ मुक्त होइ श्रुति गावा॥
सो मम लोचन गोचर आगे।
राखौं देह नाथ केहि लागे॥
जलभरि नयन कहा रघुराई।
तात कर्म्म निजते गति पाई॥
पर हित बस जिन्ह के मन माहीं।
तिन्ह कहं जगदुर्लभ कछु नाहीं॥

1. Answer the following questions :—

a. सुनहु राम भंजन भवभीरा।—भंजन भवभीरा इसका अर्थ क्या है। इस पद में कौन समास है।

b. नाथ दशानन यह गति कीन्ही ॥—नाथ पद में कौन कारक है कीन्ही क्रिया का कौन कर्त्ता है। दशानन पद का अर्थ क्या है और इस पद में कौन समास है।

c. बिलपति अति कुररी की नाईं ॥—इसका अर्थ क्या है ॥

d. चलन चहत अब कृपानिधाना ॥—चहत क्रिया का कर्त्ता कौन है, कृपानिधाना किसका विशेषण है; इस पद में कौन कारक औ कौन समास है।

e. जाकर नाम मरत मुख आवा। अधमौ मुक्त होइ अति गावा ॥—इसका अर्थ क्या है ॥

f. परहित बस जिन्हके मन माहीं। इसका अर्थ क्या है ॥

2. Turn the following lines into prose:—

कोमल चित अति दीन दयाला।
कारण विनु रघुनाथ कृपाला ॥
गृध्र अधम खग आमिष भोगी।
गति तेहि दीन्ह जो जाचत योगी ॥
पुनि सीतहि खोजत द्वौ भाई।
चले बिलोकत बन बहुताई ॥
संकुल लता विटप घन कानन।
बहु खग मृग तहं गज पंचानन ॥
आवत पंथ कबंध निपाता।
तेहं सब कही आप की बाता ॥

दुर्बासा मोहि दीन्ही आपा।
प्रभुपद पेखि मिटा सो पापा॥
सुनु गन्धर्ब कहौं मैं तोही।
मोहि न सुहाइ ब्रह्म कुद्रोही॥

TUESDAY, *March 3rd,—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

HINDEE.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1. Translate the following lines into English:—

इस बात के सुनते ही श्रीकृष्णजी ने हंसते हंसते सत्राजीत से कहा कि यह मणि राजाजी को दो और संसार में जस बड़ाई लो। देने का नाम सुनते ही वह प्रणाम करचु पचाप वहां से उठ शोच बिचार करते अपने भाई के पास जा बोला कि आज श्रीकृष्णजी ने मुज से मणि मांगी और मैं ने न दी। इतनी बात जों सत्राजीत के मुंह से निकले तों क्रोध कर उसके भाई प्रसेन ने मणि ले अपने गले में डाली। औ शस्त्र लगाय घोड़े पर चढ़ अहेर को निकला। महाबन में जाय धनुष चढ़ाय लगा साबर चीतल पाढ़े रोझ औ मृग मारने। इस में एक हरिण जों उसके आगे से झपटा तों इस ने भी खिजलाय के विस के पीछे घोड़ा दपटा औ चला चला अकेला कहां पहुंचा कि जहां युगानुयुग की एक बड़ी औंड़ी गुफा थी। मृग औ

घोड़े के पांव की आहट पाय उस में से एक सिंह निकला। वह इन तीनों को मार मणि ले फिर उस गुफा में बड़ गया।

2. Translate the following sentences into Hindee :—

1. The air is really a heavy substance, although it seems to be so light.

2. Every day the sun rises in the sky until noon, and then descends again until evening, when it sets entirely out of sight.

3. At night, after the sun has set, the surface of the earth sends back into the air a great deal of the heat it had received during the day, and consequently then becomes much colder than the air.

4. When solid substances are made intensely hot, they are changed into liquids. If they are subjected to still higher degrees of heat, the liquid becomes vapour.

5. Man has within his throat a little instrument or organ, by means of which he can produce sound whenever he pleases. This is called the organ of voice.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½

OORDOO.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

1. To be rendered into English :—

پرستارون نے یہہ اسکو بنایا
کہ اُسکا حسن دونا کر دکھایا
کی اس انداز سے بالون مین کنگھي
کہ بکھرا دیکھنے والون کا وان جي

لپٹ اُنکي جو اُسدم آئي يکبار
هوئي کافور بوی مشک تا تار
گهجوري گوندهي وہ پاکيزہ چوٹي
اُور اسکے نيچے اک محبوب ميندي
کئي لعلون کے آويزے درخشان
لگائے اسمين پنهان و نمايان
چمک ديکهين اگر انکي سراسر
تصدق هون شب يلدا کے اختر
پهر اک شبنم کي انگيا چهچهي لال
هرايک تار اُسکا صيد دل کا تها جال
بنت اُسپر نهايت جهم جهماتي
نبت اسلوب سے دهري تکي تهي
سجي جون هين کلس سي چهاتيون پر
سما اسنے دکهايا يهہ ترک کر
پڑي جسکي نظر اسپر وہ بولا
شفق مين واہ واہ کيا چاند نکلا
پهر اسپر پهني اک وبسي هي کرتي
کہ تا هوے عيان رنگت بدن کي
شهاني دانگ کي اک بهاري پشواز
پهر اسنے پهنے با صد ناز و انداز

مغرق تاش کا اک پا بیجاما
پہن کر پھر تو اک عالم کو روندا
بھري جب مانگ اُسکي موتیون سے
ہوئے شرمندہ تارے کہکشان کے
لگایا اسکے جون ماتھے پر ٹیکا
ہوا غل چاند پر تارا ہی نکلا
پنہایا کان مین اسکے وہ جھمکا
کہ مدّھم ہو گیا عقد ثریا
بنھا چنپا کلي باندھا جو دلرّا
بنات النعش کو حیرت مین ڈالا
وہ نت کي جھونک بالے کا دمکنا
وہ مہ سے منہہ کا گھونگھٹ مین چمکنا
بنا تا تھا ہراک کو نقش دیوار
جو تھا ذی روح وان تھا محو دیدار

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

OORDOO.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

1. What is the rule for forming the past participle of a verb in Hindostáni?—*(a.)* Does the termination of the root, in any case, affect the rule?

2. How many kinds of compound verbs are there in Hindostáni—*(a.)* Give examples of them; if not of all, of as many as you can.

3. Give examples of the precative and respectful forms of six (6) Hindostáni verbs, taking opportunity to show the various forms of humility in addressing used by inferiors to their superiors.

4. Express in writing and in figures the following fractional, whole, and mixed numbers: $\frac{1}{4}$—$1\frac{3}{4}$—$2\frac{4}{5}$—6—60—97—100—1,000—100,000,—10,000,000.

5. How are feminine nouns obtained from masculines?

6. Give in Hindostáni the simple and inflected forms of the words:—

"Horse"—"house"—"water"—"a pearl"—"a king"—and of the nouns and adjectives "A wise boy"—"a pretty girl"—"a black horse"—also the gender of each word.

7. To be rendered into Hindostáni:—

a. Her, father, mother, brother, all three, were meditating her marriage.

b. On the banks of the Ganges lay a corpse torn by the dogs and jackals.

c. He came in the twinkling of an eye; but, on reaching the spot, he found his house burnt to the ground.

d. Eyes have not seen, nor ears heard, of such marvellous things before.

e. On hearing this he struck his youngest daughter two blows on the face, and sent her into the female apartments.

f. Tell the servant to go to Raj Krishna Banerjea's house, and to wait there until I come.

8. To be rendered into English:—

ا — جو وہ ملي تو هماري جان رهي نہين توگئي

ب — جو نہين کتّے نے کھايا وونہين چھتّيتا کے مرگيا

ج - نوکر چاکر جو اُسکے دوڑے تو اُسکو اسکے پاس سے پکڑ لیگئے

د - حاکم نے سب لوگون کو بلاکر ایک ایک لکڑي هاتهه هاتهه بهر کي هرایک آدمي کو دي

ه - اگر کوئي اس مین تجهے پکڑے تو اسے میرے پاس لے انا

و - روح افزا اسکو شاهین کے چنگل مین دیکهه کر کلیجه پکڑ کر رہ گئي

N. B. Remark upon any peculiarity of idiom or form of expression that occurs in the above phrases.

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

To be rendered into English :—

من آنم که چون حمله آوردمي
برمح از کف انگشتري بردمي
ولي چون نکرد اخترم یاوري
گرفتند گردم چو انگشتري
غنیمت شمردم طریق گریز
که نادان کند با قضا پنجه تیز

چه یاري کند مغفر و جوشنم
چو یاري نکرد اختر روشنم
کلید ظفر چون نباشد بدست
ببازو در فتح نتوان شکست
گروهي پلنگ افگن پیل زور
در آهن سر مرد و سم ستور
همان دم که دیدیم گرد سپاه
زره جامه کردیم و مغفر کلاه
چو ابر اسپ تازي بر انگیختم
چو باران بلالک فرو ریختم
دو لشکر بهم بر زدند از کمین
تو گفتي زدند آسمان بر زمین
ز باریدن تیر همچون تگرگ
بهر گوشه بر خواست طوفان مرگ
به صید هزبران برخاش ساز
کمند اژدهائي دهن کرده باز
زمین آسمان شد ز گرد کبود
چو انجم در و برق و شمشیر و خود
سواران دشمن چو در یافتیم
پیاده سپر در سپر یافتیم

چه زور آورد پنجه جهد مرد
چو بازوي توفيق ياري نکرد
نه شمشير جنگ آوران کند بود
که کين آوري ز اختر تند بود
کس از لشکر ما زهيجا برون
نيامد جز آغشته خفتان بخون
کسان را نه شد ناوک اندر حرير
که گفتم بدوزند سندان به تير
چو صد دانه مجموع در خوشهٔ
فتاديم هر دانهٔ گوشهٔ
بنا مردي از هم بداديم دست
چو ماهي که با جوش افتد به شست
چو طالع ز ما روي بر پيچ بود
سپر پيش تير قضا هيچ بود

TUESDAY,—*March 2nd.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

PERSIAN.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

1. When two nouns come together, how is the genitive case ordinarily formed;—and how when the first of the two is terminated by a quiescent ه or ي or by an ا—as in جا or و as in بو

2. Point out the very remarkable license taken by the poet *Sadi* in the following distich

برگ درختان سبز در نظر هوشیار
هر ورق دفتریست معرفت کردگار

3. Mention the different uses of the letter ي when added to nouns; and what, in each instance, it is termed in grammar?

4. What words are used to form the subjunctive and potential moods?

5. How are causals formed?—Give examples.

6. Give the Persian suffixes most ordinarily in use for forming nouns of place, and adjectives implying possession, plenty, mixture, or color?

7. To be rendered into Persian:—

a. It is enough now—you are a very good grammarian.

b. Very well: if thou canst come earlier even, there is no objection.

c. In his service there used to be three servants—and no more.

d. The remedy for a tight shoe is taking the foot out of it, and the cure for the tooth-ache is extraction.

e. I had intended when you came, to tell you what had vexed me; but what am I to say since all pain is removed from my heart the moment you come.

f. To which of my mistakes are you alluding; I fear, in my distress, I may have talked much at random.

ا — از این اندک خسارت اورا رنج
نخواهد شد

۲ — ان کس ظاهراً بسیار خاطرداري نمِد

۳ — ایشان از حصول نقد پنج روپیه سر صد خواهند گذاشت

۴ — از روي عدل ملاحظه نه اینند سخنم راست است یا دروغ

۵ — بیائید نوشته خود را با تحریر شما مقابله کنیم

۶ — در این استعداد او بسیار ظاهر میشود

TUESDAY, *March 2nd.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

To be rendered into English :—

الحمد للّٰه الذي هدّبَنا

و اختارَنا للعلم اذ ادّبَنا

فان للآدابِ فضلاً يُذكرُ

فلا تخاطبْ كلَّ من لا يشعر

يا مدعى الحكمةِ في كلامه

و من يروم السحرَ في نظامِه

خذ حِكَما جميعُها امثالُ
ليس لها في عصرنا مِثال
الفُهاء ابنُ حجَّة للنجباءِ
لان فيها راسُ مالِ الادباءِ
واختارَها من مفردات الصادِح
وكان ذا من اكبر المصالِح
من كلّ بيتٍ ان تَمثَّلْتَ به
سكنتَ من سامعِه في قلبه
وقد تَهَجَّمْتُ على الشريفِ
لكنني خاطبتُ بالمعروفِ
وجئتُ من كلامه بنُبذةٍ
تجلبُ للسامع كلَّ لذّةٍ
و ترفع الاديبَ ان تمثَّلا
بها اذا خاطبَ اربابَ العلى

من حكمٍ تَتَبَّعُها وصايا
مَقْبولةٌ من احسن السَّجايا
من اولٍ و اوسطٍ و آخرِ
جمعتُها جمع اديبٍ شاعرِ
حتى دنا البعيدُ للقريبِ
و انتظم البديعُ بالغريبِ
وانسجمتْ في جمعها ارجوزة
بديعةٌ غريبةٌ وجيزة
و كلّ من انكَرَما احكمتُ في
ترتيبها يكون غير مُنْصِفِ
فلينظر الاصلَ ليعرف السَّبَبْ
ويعترفْ إن كان من اهل الادبْ

TUESDAY, *March 2nd—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

ARABIC.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

1. What are the peculiarities of the following forms of the Arabic verb تفعل – تفعيل – استفعال

2 How is the past tense of verbs of the eighth form (i. e., افتعال) formed, when the first letter of the root is و * ث * ز * ذ * د * ظ * ط * ض * ص or ي

3. What part of speech is قِ —what is its root; and how have the changes in its form been produced?

4. Decline the relative أَلَّذي masculine and feminine.

5. Point (i. e., give the *airáb* to) the following sentences, taking opportunity to notice any particular rule or rules of grammar that may be exemplified therein.

a. ضرب ابرهيم فرعون قبل صلوة العصر خمسة اسواط

b اعطينك الدراهم كى تدخل البستان وتاخذ الرمان

c. اخبرتني غدا ان الامير ركب الى القصر مع العساكر

d كم عسكر كان مع السلطان عند خروجه الى قيروان

6. Give the plural or plurals of the following words:—

قَرْيَةٌ a village, صَحِيفَةٌ a leaf, أَحْمَرُ red, رُمْحٌ a spear, بَحْرٌ the sea, رَامٍ an archer.

7. The following passages to be rendered into Arabic; all the vowel points, &c., being given:—

a. The Sultan gave his *Wazir* poisoned water to drink.—The *Wazir* received poisoned water to drink.

b. In this year it was that the Khalif slew Jafir.

c. This is he whose father killed Amro.

d. I passed by a man of handsome countenance (or appearance.)

e. Their hearts are blind though their eyes see.

f. Between the Hijra and the Deluge there are three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four years.

8. The following passage to be rendered into English:—

ا – انّما تغرّ من ترى و يغرّك من لاترى

ب – اذا قال المجنون سوف ارميك فاعدّ له رفادة

ج – الحرّ عبد اذا طمع و العبد حرّ اذا قنع

د – شرّ الناس من لا يبالي ان يراه الناس مسيئاً

ه – و جرى له (اى سيبويه) مع الكسائى البحث المشهور في قولك كنت اظنّ لسعة العقرب اشد من لسعة الزنبور

و – و احضر بين يدى المقتدر و صار الوزير يبلّغ كلامه الى الخليفة و يردّ الجواب عن الخليفة

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.—Morning*, 10 *to* 1½.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—H. S. SMITH, ESQ., A.B.

1. Explain the organs of respiration in a plant, and shew their influence on animal life.

2. Compare a plant with an animal, noting their points of agreement and difference, and their common organs and functions.

3. Explain the meaning of the terms annual, biennial, and perennial. How can these terms be applied to bulbous plants?

4. Describe the composition and use of cellular tissue; How does it differ in the bark and leaf?

5. What duty does nitrogen perform in the economy of vegetation.

6. Explain what is meant by vascular tissue, and mention in what plants it is most usually found.

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—H. S. SMITH, ESQ., A.B.

1. Distinguish the order Ophidia from Sauria by an analysis of the head; mention an animal partaking of the distinctive marks of each.

2. Describe the heart, the venous, and the arterial systems in the classes *pisces* and *aves*.

3. Describe the development of a frog; noting the changes that the organs of respiration undergo.

4. Show that cold blood arises from a different cause in fishes and in reptiles.

5. Arrange systematically the following animals;—Man, Tiger, Camel, Crocodile, Frog, and Tortoise.

6. Describe the vertebral arrangement in the order testitudinata.

7. Sketch the skeleton of the human arm and hand, naming the several parts.

8. Mention the corresponding members in the Whale, the Mole, the Bat, and the Horse, noting their points of divergence from the human archetype, and tracing their adaptation to special purposes.

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—ENGLISH.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

Soon after Nelson asked him if he did not think there was a signal wanting. Captain Blackwood made answer that he thought the whole fleet seemed very clearly to understand what they were about. These words were scarcely spoken before that signal was made which will be remembered as long as the language, or even the memory of England shall endure—Nelson's last signal—

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY!"

It was received throughout the fleet with a shout of answering acclamation, made sublime by the spirit which it

breathed, and the feeling which it expressed. "Now," said Lord Nelson, "I can do no more. We must trust to the Great Disposer of all events and the justice of our cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty."

1. Read this passage.

2. What are the parts necessary to form a complete sentence?

3. What is a conjunction?

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—GREEK.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

Μάντι κακῶν, οὔπω ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυον ἔιπας.
ἀιέι τοι τὰ κακ' ἐστι φίλα φρεσὶ μαντέυεσθαι
ἐσθλ ὀν δ' ουδέ τί πω εἶπας ἔπος, ὀυδ' ἐτελεσσας,
καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις,
ὡς δὴ τοῦδ' ἕνεκα σφιν Ἑκηβολος ἄλγεα τέυχει,
ὅυνεχ' ἐγὼ κύρης Χρυσῄιδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
ὀυκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι ἐπεὶ πολὺ βόυλομαι ἀυτὴν
ὅικοι ἔχειν. καὶ γὰρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα,
κουριδίης ἀλόχου. ἐπὲι ὅυ ἐθεν ἐστὶ χερέιων
ὀυ δέμας, ὀυδὲ φυὴν, ὀυτ' ἀρ' φρένας, ὀύτε τι ἔργα.
ἀλλὰ κὰι ὣς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, ἐι τογ' ἄμεινον.
βόυλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σ'οον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι.
ἀυτὰρ' ἐμὸι γέρας ἀυτίχ' ἑτοιμάσατ' ὄφρα μὴ οἶος
Ἀργέιων ἀγέραστος ἔω· ἐπὲι ὀυδὲ ἔοικε.

λεύσσετε γὰρ τόγε πάντες, ὅ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἄλλῃ.

a. Read these lines.

b. Parse δέξασθαι, ἔω, ἀπολέσθαι.

c. What are the positive and superlative forms in use for the comparative ἄμεινων ?

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—LATIN.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, ESQ., M.A.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Mæonii carminis alite
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles te duce *gesserit.*
Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem
Pelidæ stomacham, cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei
Nec sævam Pelopis domum
Conamur, tenues grandia ; dum pudor
Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat
Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas
Culpa deterere ingeni.

1. Read these lines.

2. Parse the words in Italics.

3. What is tmesis?—does any instance occur in the above passage?

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—PERSIAN.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

دوست مشمار انکه در نعمت زند
لاف یاري و برادر خواندگي
دوست آن دانم که گیرد دست دوست
در پریشان حالي و در ماندگي

دیدم که متغیر می شود و نصیحت من بغرض می شنود نزدیک صاحب دیوان رفتم به سابقه معرفتی که میان ما بود صورت حالش بگفتم تا بکاری مختصرش نصب کردند چند روز برین برآمد لطف طبعش بدیدند و حسن تدبیرش به پسندیدند کارش ازان در گذشت و بمرتبهٔ برتر ازان متمکن شد و نجم سعادتش در ترقي بود تا باوج ارادت برسید و مقرب حضرت سلطان شد و مشار الیه و معتمد علیه بر سلامت حالش شادماني کردم *

1. Explain literally the passages underlined.

2. What is the ی in the sentence بکاري مختصرش termed—and what is its signification?

3. Where was Sadi born; in what century did he flourish; in what year and at what place did he die;—and what are his most celebrated compositions?

Translate the following passage, with some attention to elegancy, into Persian—without consideration:—

"In accordance with the orders of the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, I this morning waited on His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, who was pleased to express his satisfaction with my conduct, and to hold out hopes of advancement."

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—OORDOO.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. NASSAU LEES.

بادشاہ نے پوچھا کہ ہمارا مذہب اور دین و آئین
قبول کریگا - تو مبارک ہی * وونہین بتخانے کا
نقارخانہ بجنے لگا - اور بھاري خلعت مجھے پہنائے -
اور ایک رسّي سیاہ میرے گلے مین ڈالکر کھینچے
ہوئے بت کي سنگھاسن کے آگے لیجا کر سجدہ کروا کر
کھڑا کیا * بت سے آواز نکلي کہ ای خواجہ زادے
خوب ہوا کہ تو ہماري بندگي مین آیا - اب
ہماري رحمت اور عنایت کا امیدوار رہ * یہہ سنکر
سب خلقت نے سجدہ کیا اور زمین مین لوٹنے لگے
اور پکارے - دھن ہی کیون نہ ہو - تم ایسے ہي

تّھاکر ھو * جب شام ھوئي بادشاہ اَور وزیر سوار
ھو کر وزیر کے محل مین داخل ھوئے *

1. Why is the particle ne نے inserted before the verbs پوچھا in the first line?

2. Explain the difference in signification between the words مذھب – دین – آئین

3. What kind of a verb is کروا کر—and how is it formed?

4. What is the force of ھي added to the word ایسے in the sentence تم ایسے ھي تّھاکر ھو

Translate into good Hindostáni the following sentence :—
"It is now sixteen years or more, since I left my home, in the district of Bhawulpore, and ever since I have been a wanderer on the face of the earth."

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—ARABIC.

Examiner,—CAPT. W. N. LEES.

قال الملکُ فمن رئیسُ الملائکةِ الموکّلینَ ببني آدمَ
و حِفظهم و مراعات امورِهم قال الحکیمُ ھی النفسُ
الناطِقةُ الکلّیةُ الانسانیّةُ التي ھي خلیفةُ اللّٰهِ في ارضه

و هى التي قرنتْ بجسدِ آدم لمّا خُلقِ من التراب
و سجدتْ له الملائكةُ كلّهم اجمعونَ و هى النفوسُ
الحيوانيةُ المنقادةُ للنفس الناطقة الباقية و ابى ابليسُ
عن سجدةِ آدم و هى القوّةُ الغضبيةُ و الشهوانيةُ و هى
النفسُ الامّارةُ بالسوء و هذه النفس الكليّةُ الناطقةُ هى
الباقية الى يومنا هذا في ذرّيةِ آدم كما انّ صورةَ جسدِ
آدم الجسمانية باقية في ذريّتِه الى يومنا هذا عليها
ينشئونَ و بها ينمونَ و بها يُجازون و بها يؤاخذونَ
و اليها يرجعونَ و بها يقومونَ يومَ القيامة و بها
يبعثون و بها يَدخلون الجنة و بها يصعدون الى عالم
الافلاكِ *

1. What part of speech is the word رئيس

2. What is the literal meaning of the word خليفة —and why were the Kings of Arabia so called?—(*a*) What form of the verb is used to express the appointment of a *Khaliph*.

3. To what word in the sentence does the pronoun ها in the passage عليها ينشئون refer; and what are the

literal and technical meanings of the words يجازون يقومون يرجعون يواخذون and يبعثون

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd.*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1. Read the following lines :—

स सन्निपात्यावरजान् हतौजास्तद्विक्रियादर्शनलुप्तहर्षान्।
कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे तेभ्यः पुनश्चेदमुवाच वाक्यम्॥
राजर्षिवंशस्य रविप्रसूते रुपस्थितः पश्यत कीदृशोऽयम्।
मत्तः सदाचारशुचेः कलङ्कः पयोदवातादिव दर्पणस्य॥
पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवन्तमपां तरंगेष्विव तैलबिन्दुम्।
सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्त्तमीशे आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विपेन्द्रः॥
तस्यापनोदाय फलप्रवृत्तावुपस्थितायामपि निर्व्यपेक्षः।
त्यक्ष्यामि वैदेहसुतां पुरस्तात् समुद्रनेमिं पितुराज्ञयेव॥

2. Explain the following sentences :—

a. तद्विक्रियादर्शनलुप्तहर्षान्।
b. कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे।
c. सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्त्तमीशे।
d. फलप्रवृत्तावुपस्थितायामपि।
e. समुद्रनेमिं पितुराज्ञयेव।

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—HINDEE.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

1 Read the following lines:—

1. बरषा बिगत सरद ऋतु आई ।
2. देखहु लछमण परमसुहाई ॥
3. फूली कास सकल महि छाई ।
4. जनु बरषा कृत प्रगट बुढाई ॥
5. उदित अगस्तिपथ जल सोषा ।
6. जिमि लोभ हि सोषै सतोषा ॥
7. सरिता सर जल निर्म्मल सोहा ।
8. सन्त हृदय जस गतमदमोहा ॥
9. जल संकोच बिकल भए मीना ।
10. अबुधकुटुम्बी जिमि धनहीना ॥

2. Explain the 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th lines.

WEDNESDAY, *March 3rd*

ORAL EXAMINATION,—BENGALI.

Examiner,—PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDER BIDYASAGUR.

Read the following lines:—

এক দিবস রাজার অন্তঃকরণে উদয় হইল, মৃগয়ার্থ যাইব, ভৃত্যদিগকে আজ্ঞা করিলেন তোমরা সুসজ্জ হও। আজ্ঞা শ্রবণে

সকলে প্রস্তুত হইল। রাজা অশ্বারোহণে গমন করিয়া নিবিড় বন মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিলেন। বনাভ্যন্তরে উপনীত হইয়া দেখেন এক অতি রম্য স্থান, চারিদিকে নদী, মধ্যে এক ক্ষুদ্র উপদ্বীপ এবং স্থানে স্থানে পশু পক্ষিরা নানা স্বরে গান করিতেছে; মরালকুল জলক্রীড়া করিতেছে; মন্দ মন্দ বায়ু প্রবাহিত হইয়া বিকসিত কুসুমসমূহের সৌগন্ধ নাসারন্ধ্রে প্রবেশ করাইতেছে। রাজা এই চিত্তহর স্থান দর্শন মাত্র চিত্তবিনোদন নিমিত্ত সেই স্থানে বিশ্রাম করিতে অভিলাষ করিলেন।

2. Explain the following words and sentences:—

a. মৃগয়ার্থ।

b. বনাভ্যন্তরে।

c. মরালকুল জলক্রীড়া করিতেছে।

d. বিকসিত কুসুমসমূহের সৌগন্ধ নাসারন্ধ্রে প্রবেশ করিতেছে।

e. চিত্তবিনোদন নিমিত্ত।

THURSDAY, *March 4th.—Morning,* 10 *to* 1½.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

1. Give a sketch of the Ionian revolt. How were the Asiatic Greeks affected by the subsequent treaties of Cimon and Antalcidas?

2. Give a sketch of Pyrrhus' war with Rome; How did he die?

3. Compare the treaties at the end of the first and second Punic wars, and describe the position of Carthage at the latter period.

4. Give a short account of Antiochus the Great.

5 Who was Belisarius? Relate some of his principal actions.

6. Sketch the career of Dupleix in Southern India.

7. Give an outline of Cornwallis' war with Tippoo. What were the conditions of the peace of 1792.

8. Compare the Indian invasions of Mahmoud, Mahommed Ghori, Timur and Baber.

THURSDAY, *March 4th.—Afternoon,* 2 *to* 5½.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner,—E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

1. What are the inland Seas of Asia, and the Rivers which fall into them?

2. Mention the most celebrated Isthmuses in the world, and the Seas which they divide. What attempts have been ever made to cut through them?

3. In the accompanying skeleton map, fill up the principal cities and rivers.

4. Describe the course of the Rhine and the Danube, mentioning the principal cities on their banks.

5. What are the chief rivers of North and South America? How do the Andes affect the latter?

6. What are the provinces between the Nurbudda and the Cavery, with their principal cities.

7. Where are the following cities situated? Name any historical facts associated with some of them: Avignon, Londonderry, Stirling, Quebec, Granada, Tangiers, Dantzic, Quito, Nantes, Teheran

FRIDAY, *March 5th.—Morning,* 10 *to* $1\frac{1}{2}$.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner,—REV. T. SMITH.

1. Multiply Rs. 18957-13 by Rs. 568-$11\frac{3}{4}$; and divide the same sum by the same sum. Shew that the one of these operations is absurd and impossible, and perform the other.

2. Find the value of the decimal .16854, and deduce the rule arithmetically or algebraically.

3. Extract the square roots of 3 and of .3 to 7 decimal places, and explain the rule that in integers the pointing off of the periods begins from the right hand and in decimals from the left.

4. A plate of metal is beaten to the thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and the weight of a circular medal cut from it, whose diameter is $1\frac{1}{6}$ inches, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Troy. If the same plate be beaten to the thickness of $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch, what will be the weight of a medal cut out of it of the diameter of $1\frac{1}{7}$ inches, (the areas of circles being proportional to the squares of their diameters.)

5. Explain the rule for the signs in algebraical multiplication, and multiply

$$7x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3y^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ by } 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2y^{\frac{2}{3}} + 7x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

6. Find a fraction, such that if 1 be subtracted from its numerator the value shall be $\frac{3}{4}$, and if 6 be added to the denominator the value shall be $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. A and B can do a piece of work in 30 days, A and C in 40 days, and B and C in 50 days. All three work together for 10 days. If then two be taken away, how long will each of the others take to finish it?

FRIDAY, *March 5th.—Afternoon*, 2 *to* 5½.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner,—Rev. T. Smith.

Geometry and Mechanics.

1. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the sum of the squares of the whole line thus produced and the produced part, are together equal to twice the square of half the line and twice the square of the line made up of half and the part produced.

2. If one of the acute angles of a right-angled triangle be double of the other, the hypothenuse is double of the shorter side.

3. If any point be taken within an equilateral triangle the sum of the perpendiculars drawn from it to the sides is equal to the perpendicular from the vertex to the base.

4. Two forces which are as 3 and 4 act on a body A, in the directions A B, A C, at right angles to each other, what must be the magnitude and direction of a third force, which shall keep the body at rest?

5. Investigate the proportion between the power and the weight in the inclined plane, when the force acts in a direction parallel to the plane.

6. Explain the nature and properties of the centre of gravity, and find it (1) in the case of a plane triangle, (2) in a system of three bodies weighing respectively 6lbs., 5lbs., and 4lbs., at the angles of a triangle, and connected by rods supposed to be without weight.

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